"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain or snow today; fair Friday; fresh, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,551. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

'LEAK' HUNT HALTS TO GIVE WALL ST. TIME TO GET DATA

Rules Committee, in Surprise, Tones Down Demands and Returns to Washington.

BROKERS REQUIRE 30 DAYS

Information on Deals at Time of Wilson Peace Note Will Be Kept from Public.

ACRIMONY AT SESSION

Chiperfield, Fearing Attempt to Impugn Stock Exchange, Clashes with Counsel Whipple.

The House Rules Committee, which is endeavoring to find out if any one profited by a "leak" in connection with President Wilson's peace note, and which has until March 4 to accomplish that seemingly difficult task, discovered yesterday that it had wasted twenty-four hours of its time in its dealings with officials of the New York Stock Exchange, and would have to alter its plans materially.

This was made known when the committee was told that the information concerning transactions and clients which brokers had been asked to supply, through resolutions passed by the Governing Committee of the Exchange on Tuesday night, could not be compiled by the larger houses in less than thirty days, even if the brokers were prepared voluntarily to tell the names of their clients. Realizing the situation at last, the committee withdrew the original demand and offered a supplemental ultimatum to the brokers, which was greatly modified in form. Then the committee adjourned at the call of Chairman H. L. Henry to see how things would work out. The next session probably will be held Tuesday.

As for the Governing Committee of the Exchange, it accepted the second demand without serious objection, and, at a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, devoted two minutes to its receipt and adoption. Copies of it were then sent by the Exchange to its members without comment. The latest request puts many safeguards about the identity of clients of brokers. Symbols are to be used instead of names in the records to be at the disposal of the Rules Committee's accountants, and the key to the records, which is to remain always in the hands of the Chairman of the Exchange's Committee on Clearing House, is to be kept in a sealed envelope and opened only if an important land develops in the examination of the records. The information asked for is not to exist unless that originally desired.

In the original ultimatum it was stated that by the brokers, because the Rules Committee threatened to subpoena them and cite them for contempt if they drew back, all transactions and loans of stock from Dec. 1 to 29, with the names of clients, were demanded of the individual members of the Exchange. This, the committee was told yesterday by Samuel F. Streit, a Governor of the Exchange, would entail a great amount of clerical work, and large firms might not be prepared to submit the data for much before the "leak" committee went out of existence with the reorganization of Congress.

News Astounds Chiperfield.

Representative Chiperfield of Illinois, who leaves the House on March 4 for private life, exclaimed that such a statement "takes my breath away!" Other members who had been looking forward to an early delivery of reports by brokers who were willing to give the information, smiled sadly, and even Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the Rules Committee, seemed momentarily to lose some of his "punch."

The supplemental ultimatum was prepared at an executive session. Its terms were given in these resolutions adopted later by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange:

To the Members of the New York Stock Exchange:

At a meeting of the Governing Committee held this day the following were adopted:

Whereas, The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has requested the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange of the Exchange to defer action on the request of the Rules Committee set out in the resolutions of the Governing Committee adopted Jan. 23, 1917, until further request from the Rules Committee, and that in lieu thereof the Governing Committee request each member of the Exchange to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House for examination by the accountants of the Rules Committee a list of the Clearing House loans as of the close of business on Dec. 9, 1916, including only Clearing House stocks in 100-share lots and multiples thereof.

Second—A copy of purchase and sales books from Dec. 10, 1916, to Dec. 23, 1916, inclusive, limited to Clearing House stocks in 100-share lots and multiples thereof, also a statement of the transfer of securities from one house to another where no sale has been made excluding loans of stock. The names of customers are not to be given in connection with the trial balance and copies of purchase and sales books and statements of transfers, the accounts being indicated by symbols.

Third—A list of the names of customers having accounts on the books at the close of business Dec. 9, 1916, or thereafter up to and including Dec. 23, 1916, such list containing only the names of customers without the symbols connecting such names with the accounts.

A separate list of customers, showing the symbols connecting their names with the accounts, is to be filed with the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House, but is not to be opened unless in the accounts themselves or in the separate list of names some evidence appears making the examination material, and then only on express order of the Rules Committee. The names of persons other than those covered and designated by the resolutions of the House of Representatives shall under no circumstances be made public or disclosed.

Resolved, That the Governing Committee request the members of the Exchange to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House as soon as practicable statements containing the information mentioned in the request of the Committee on Rules.

GEORGE W. ELY, Secretary.

Some of the brokers who read the supplemental demand said that they did not see that the task had been greatly simplified, although it probably would be possible to meet the conditions imposed with more expedition than would have been the case had the original request been forced upon them. One broker said that, although his house

Continued on Page 4.

Swiss Take Measures to Meet Coal Shortage

BERNE, Jan. 24.—The coal crisis arising from the decision of Germany to abrogate the convention in regard to imports is increasing in gravity daily in Switzerland. The Political Department has decided to take a census of all stocks of fuel and any concealment will be punished by imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs.

The Federal Council has authorized the gas plants to fix the amount of gas which each consumer may burn daily, and the iron and steel trades will henceforth be under the supervision of the Political Department.

A Berne dispatch under date of Jan. 21, said that considerable excitement had been caused throughout Switzerland by a German measure prohibiting all importations. The dispatch said that the Swiss Government would protest to Berlin as the entire economic situation of the country was affected.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS REVERT TO CAUCUS

Open Conferences Discontinued, "Old Guard" Steam-Rollering Gardner Progressive Group.

DEBATE TARIFF IN SECRET

Recommitment of Democratic Revenue Bill Made Party Policy—Progressive Program Not Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Discontinuing the practice of holding open conferences, the Republicans of the House staged tonight an old-fashioned party caucus, held behind closed doors, and sidetracked the program of Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts for a declaration in favor of "progressive legislation." From the outset the "Old Guard" element was in control of the caucus, and it steered the discussion toward a tariff debate instead of toward legislative reforms advocated by the progressive element.

The only positive action taken by the caucus, which lasted until almost midnight, was the selection of a Republican member to be Representative Nicholas Longworth's colleague on the Ways and Means committee, pledging the Republicans to support a motion to recommit to that committee the Democratic revenue bill which will be brought into the House next week.

The steam roller was brought out and rolled over the protesting Gardner group before the caucus had been in session five minutes. Representative William E. Humphrey of Washington, a regular, moved that the caucus be held behind closed doors. For four years the Republicans have held conferences and opened the doors to the public, meanwhile assailing the Democrats because of their secret caucuses.

The Humphrey motion was carried by a vote of 103 to 15, on a standing vote, and the galleries were cleared. Mr. Gardner sought to obtain a roll call on the motion, but failed.

Representative Joseph Fordney of Michigan and other regular Republicans immediately steered the caucus toward a discussion of the protective tariff and such side issues as revision of the rules, the Speakership fight, old age pensions, and other things suggested by Mr. Gardner in a speech prepared in advance and made public by him, were not reached.

Gardner Men in Bad Humor.

The secret caucus mandate angered Mr. Gardner and a few of the Progressives, and they left the caucus in rather bad humor. The only thing the Gardner contingent obtained was a promise that another caucus would be held in two weeks to discuss party policies.

The Republicans decided not to offer a substitute tariff bill, but to support merely a motion to recommit the Democratic bill with instructions to bring in "a protective tariff measure."

It was regarded as significant that Representative Schall of Minnesota, one of the five independent members holding the balance of power in the next House, was not present at tonight's caucus. Neither was Representative Lindbergh, also of Minnesota, who is a "Progressive Republican."

Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, considered a candidate for the Speakership against Representative Mann, was not present when the vote on the secret caucus was taken. He and other minority members of the Rules Committee reached Washington from New York at 9:30 o'clock and went to the caucus room. Minority Leader Mann was absent because of illness.

Those voting on the rising vote for an open conference were: James, Cramton, and Nichols of Michigan; Young and Norton of North Dakota, Anderson and Ellsworth of Minnesota, Woods of Iowa, Reavis of Nebraska, Emerson of Ohio, Dillon of South Dakota, Greene of Vermont, Nolan of California, Helgesen of North Dakota, and Gardner of Massachusetts.

The proposal of Mr. Anderson of Minnesota to name a special committee of fifteen to report later on party policies was killed by the "Old Guard."

Demands Progressive Policy.

In addressing his fellow-Republicans before the doors were closed, Representative Gardner, who circulated the petition for the conference, asserted that "if the people could be shown that the Republican Party would meet their desire for progressive legislation they would return us to power with dispatch." He advocated the abandonment of the Republican policy of "strict and undeviating conservatism which has been so marked of late years, except during Roosevelt's second term."

"The brains are on our side of the House," continued Mr. Gardner. "I believe the people know that well. The Democrats spend money like drunken sailors, but, for all that, they will be retained in power if we turn our backs on liberal legislation."

Mr. Gardner advocated a Republican legislative program embracing unemployment insurance, old age insurance, either State or national; elimination of "pork," minimum wages for women and children workers, an eight hour day for these workers, with no overtime; compulsory arbitration of all transportation disputes, compulsory military training, immediate preparedness and a budget system of appropriations.

FLORIDA TOURISTS' PATRONAGE is merited by Atlantic Coast Line's "N. Y. & Florida Special" train on last season's record of punctuality. 97% perfect service. 1198 B'way.—Advt.

ORDERS INQUIRY BY GERARD ABOUT EXILED BELGIANS

Lansing Directs Envoy to Accept German Offer and Investigate Workers' Conditions.

ISSUE FELT TO BE ACUTE

Deportations Totaled 125,000 a Week Ago, and Were Then Reported Unabated.

SAY WORKERS ARE TAKEN

Officials of the Province of Mons Submit Figures to German Governor General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Ambassador Gerard has been instructed by the State Department to accept the German Government's offer to permit an investigation of conditions prevailing among Belgians deported into Germany by the military authorities in the conquered section. The department, it was stated officially today, has not as yet been informed as to how many men or what machinery will be required to make the inquiry, all this having been left discretionary with the embassy.

This action was taken in response to a suggestion in the German note replying to the protest of the United States against the deportations. After defending the course of the military authorities as necessary, and not in violation of the principles of international law or humanity, the note added:

"If the Government of the United States attaches enough importance to it, a member of its embassy in Berlin would be permitted with pleasure to inform himself by personal visits about the conditions under which these persons are living."

It is admitted that the proposed investigation touched only the surface of the complaint, involving, as it does, merely the present living conditions of those deported and not the injustice of the deportations. What, further, the American Government can do in any case in the matter is undecided, it being assumed that the German Government would not consent to the return of the deported Belgians to their homes.

The issue, admitted to be a very serious one, for the time has been overshadowed by peace talk. Whether any step should be taken which might antagonize the Berlin Government through which it is hoped to aid in ending the war is a question of grave importance.

Officials here are known to feel that Germany, instead of yielding to the remonstrances made by the United States and also by Spain, Holland, Switzerland and the Vatican, has given notice that she intends to continue the deportations. The last report received at the department, about a week ago, showed they were going on unabated, and that the total deported then had reached nearly 125,000.

Some Belgians Being Returned.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—News has been received here that Belgians deported to Germany from Antwerp are being sent back at the rate of 200 a week. This is supposed to be the result of the protest of the Dutch Government against the deportation of refugees, who returned to their homes in Belgium on the promise of the German authorities that they would not be forced to work for Germany.

GIVE FIGURES TO SHOW WORKERS ARE DEPORTED

Belgian Officials of Province of Mons Present Statistics to General von Bissing.

LONDON, Jan. 25. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Still another document bearing on the already historic controversy regarding the German deportations of Belgians has been received here, giving statistics in refutation of the German assertion that the deportations were made to relieve unemployment in Belgium. The document is a letter which the Deputies and Senators for the Province of Mons sent to Governor General von Bissing Nov. 27, but which is just made public. In part the letter reads:

"As witnesses of the enlistment (for deportation) in our province we are convinced that the execution of the decrees relating to unemployment has been made in open violation of the considerations exposed by you. We can but repeat that the motive of this operation has not been to procure work for the unemployed or to relieve public charity from the help given to men out of work. We beg permission to bring to your notice some facts as an example.

"At Quareghon, of 1,000 workmen called up to the control, 304 have been deported. Among the latter are 227 who are not unemployed.

"At Dour, of 137 déportés there are 117 employed men.

"At Wammes, of 186 déportés, 130 employed.

"At Frameries, of 200 déportés, 157 employed.

"At Hornu, of 140 déportés, 87 employed.

"At Paturages, of 153 déportés, 100 employed.

"The Mayre the burgomaster has informed the recruiting officers that all the men called up for control were employed. His remarks were brushed aside and of 450 men called up for control 45 were deported, all employed.

Selections Not Haphazard.

"Equivalent proportions are to be found also for all the communes. Has this been done haphazard? No; in most cases the choice of the workmen who have work in Belgium has been deliberately willed. The recruiting agents seem to prefer particularly the most skilled workmen of certain industries, foremen, mechanics, and laborers from rolling mills, glass workers, shoemakers, fitters, electrical engineers, farmers.

"Thus, at the iron works and rolling mills Baume, at Haine-St. Pierre, of 400 workmen passed for control 82 have been deported.

"At the Gilson factories at La Croyere

Continued on Page 3.

Assert Teutons Are Resolved to Sacrifice All for Victory

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Presidents of the Parliaments of the Central Powers have issued a manifesto declaring that the nations they represent are resolved on any sacrifice necessary for victory, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam.

The dispatch quotes the manifesto as saying that all sacrifices demanded from the allied (Teutonic) peoples in the future will be readily made "in just defense against an enemy who has unblushingly unveiled his predatory and destructive designs."

The President of the Prussian Upper House, in a speech at the opening of the session, expressed the hope that the present year, "despite its disappointing beginning," might bring peace, according to another Reuter Berlin dispatch.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL AGAIN REJECTED

Senate Committee Votes 10 to 5 Against President's Plan Supplementing the 8-Hour Act.

HELD TO MARK ITS DEFEAT

Military Control of Railroads in Time of Strike Also Disapproved—Committee's Alternative Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—By a vote of 10 to 5 the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate again today rejected President Wilson's railway strike prevention program, which he urged in his address to Congress at the beginning of the legislative session as a supplement to the Adamson eight-hour law. On the first vote, ten days ago, the committee turned down this provision, 7 to 5.

Three Democratic Senators voted today with the Republican opposition to strike out the provision prohibiting strikes and lockouts pending an investigation and report by a Government board of the so-called Canadian Disputes act. These three Democrats were Underwood of Alabama, Smith of South Carolina, and Thompson of Kansas. Two Democrats, Myers and Gore, were absent. The Democrats thus supported

[illegible] Lewis, while the Republicans who voted solidly against the bill were Clapp, Cummins, Lippitt, Townsend, La Follette, Poindexter, and Brandegee.

While no other vote was taken, Senator Newlands announced tonight that it was the sense of the committee that it also opposed the provision which gives the President power to assume military control of the railroads in a "national emergency." These two measures were regarded as the backbone of the scheme the President advocated to prevent a recurrence of the crisis of last Fall, when the country was saved from the threat of a nation-wide transportation tie-up by the passage of the eight-hour law. Both have been consistently opposed by the four railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee's Proposal.

The committee is now working on legislation which provides for three things: A board of inquiry to be appointed by the President to investigate and make public their findings on industrial disputes when mediation and conciliation fail, but without power to control the action of either employer or employe; a bill to prohibit physical obstruction of trains during a strike; a bill to authorize the President to take possession, on the lines of common carriers in case of war or insurrection, but not in cases of "national emergency," the phrase used in the Administration bill, which was interpreted as including strikes.

Senator Newlands said that it was the sense of the committee that the Government should in no way interfere with the right of the men to strike, but that the railways should be protected in every way during the course of a strike, and that the joint committee could be worked out by the committee by which the Government could insure that the national highways would be kept open without abridging the right of organized labor to quit work.

The committee will continue its discussion of a program tomorrow, and probably will report legislation to the Senate in the near future.

The action of the committee today came shortly after representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods had informed President Wilson, who was at the Capitol, consulting Senators about other legislative questions, that they desired to suggest changes in the pending bills. The President asked that the suggestions be submitted in writing and promised to give them careful consideration. The brotherhood leaders declined to make public their proposals at this time, but it is understood they follow the lines indicated in hearings before the House Committee and provide for a permanent investigating commission composed partly of employers and employes, without any strike prohibition features.

Regarded as Practical Defeat.

Today's action is generally regarded as marking the defeat of the President's attempt to secure the passage of drastic strike regulation at this session. The measures voted down were the same which he proposed last Fall in connection with the Adamson bill, and which were stricken out by Congress. Their defeat has been generally expected all through this session, although the President has indicated that he confidently expected their ultimate passage.

It is not known what Mr. Wilson's attitude will be if the program now indorsed by the Interstate Commerce Commission is passed as it stands. It is certain that it will not be satisfactory to him, but there has been no indication whether he will call an extra session to secure stronger measures. It was indicated in one quarter tonight that his program, having been rejected by the Senate Committee, the President would seek to have the House pass it and, with that indorsement behind him, try to have the Senate action modified.

This was generally considered hardly likely, however, as there is nearly as much opposition to the program in the House as in the Senate, and, with the great mass of business to be transacted in the limited time remaining, he would have little chance of getting results in an attempt of that kind. The House has so far left all the initiative on the question to the Senate.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK
"A Retrospect of Fifty Years."
JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Publishers, Baltimore, or at Book and Department Stores. —Advt.

SENATORS CONFER WITH PRESIDENT; GERARD SENDS MESSAGE FOR GERMANY; CAINE AND LAW STATE ENGLAND'S VIEWS

CAINE LAUDS WILSON SPEECH

Says Englishmen Profoundly Admire the Grandeur of Its Conception.

BUT ONE PHRASE WOUNDS

"Peace Without Victory" Stirs Resentment, While "Freedom of the Seas" Seems Ill-Timed.

SEES WAR THREATENING US

British Opinion Holds That the President Was Influenced by Anxiety to Avoid Its Horrors.

BY HALL CAINE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—President Wilson probably knows by this time that the first expression of French and British opinion on his speech to the Senate has been that of scarcely disguised disdain.

It has no reason to be seriously troubled on that account. So bold a challenge could hardly have failed of any other immediate effect. From the days of Joseph downward ridicule has been the first heritage of all exalted dreamers.

The dreamer is the marked victim of what is called the practical mind. The loftier the theme and the more idealistic the form, the easier the play of satire. The world has never thought it a proof of genius, even in the works of men of genius, to make sport of the Angel Gabriel or yet of the Blessed Trinity; [illegible] or sublimity in the ideas that have excited derision. It was the exaltation as well as the excess of Euripides which created Aristophanes. Warmth and glow of mind and heart are a natural challenge to icy natures. When redhot iron is plunged into freezing water it always goes off with a hiss. Let President Wilson take heart from the first reception of his remarkable speech.

I have no mandate, I need hardly say, to speak for the considered opinion of enlightened and responsible minds in this country, but during the last twenty-four hours I have discussed the President's speech with Englishmen to whom those epithets might not improperly be applied, and perhaps I may without presumption give a summary of my impressions.

Speech Excites "Profound Admiration."

I think the best feeling here is one of deep feeling and profound admiration. We are moved by the grandeur of the President's conception and the majestic dignity with which it has been presented. It seems to us on an immeasurably higher plane of thought and emotion than President Monroe's message of nearly a century ago, great as that was in relation to the time and conditions that called it forth. In strength of thought and splendor of phrase we find it almost, if not quite, equal, within its narrower limits, to that great last letter on the reigicide peace which was Edmund Burke's final gift to mankind.

But beyond our admiration of the subject of the speech and the vehicle of its presentation is our sense of the immense significance of the sheer fact of it. That such a speech has been delivered in the middle of a great war by the chief spokesman of a great country to the highest of its legislative assemblies is an event that can hardly fail to leave its mark in history.

Superior to the Monroe Doctrine.

Whether the doctrine of the speech is an expression or abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine does not seem to us important. I have heard both views expressed today by persons qualified to form an opinion. For myself, I see that even among Americans, to whom it apparently carried some of the force of a religion, the Monroe Doctrine meant many things to many minds, but in none of its interpretations does it seem to me of such exalted value as the doctrine of President Wilson's latest utterance—the doctrine, as I read it, that nothing can happen to the life or liberty of any nation that is not equally the business of all nations; and I am not at the moment concerned, like Mr. Roosevelt, to ask whether or not the author has lived up to it—probably not, for nothing is more astonishing than the transfiguring change which has taken place in President Wilson's mind since the beginning of the war.

We can well believe the reports we receive of the immense effect of the speech. I, for one, would have found it profoundly moving. No recollections of the familiar Demosthenes story of the speech that had only to be heard once would have arisen to disturb the impression; no thoughts of the easy play that ridicule can always make of imaginative conceptions would have crossed the current of emition. The President's picture of a world dedicated to the preservation of peace might have seemed to be a dream, but in times like these a dream may be something better than idle and useless effort. The longest and blackest night may be shortened and made bearable by a vision of the morning. That vision is in

Continued on Page 2.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine, but a most healthful drink.—Advt.

Chancellor Calls Gerard to Discuss Wilson's Speech; Envoy on Request Cables Afterward to Washington

LONDON, Jan. 24.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, was called to the Foreign Office today by the Imperial Chancellor for a conversation respecting President Wilson's address to the Senate, says a Berlin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Amsterdam.

The conference lasted more than an hour, and later the Ambassador sent a long wireless message to Washington "at the urgent request of the German Government."

In Parliamentary circles, says the correspondent, President Wilson's speech is generally considered a last move for peace, and that if it is unsuccessful the President will be obliged to side finally with one of the belligerent groups.

WILSON'S AIMS OURS,' SAYS LAW

But British Leader Asserts Allies Can Only Secure World Peace by Fighting On.

DECLARES NEUTRALS FAILED

Their Refusal to Uphold Laws of War Puts Future in Allies' Hands.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of the British War Council, declared at a meeting in connection with the war loan campaign at Bristol today, that President Wilson's peace aims were shared by the Entente Allies, but that under the circumstances other means must be taken to obtain peace, and that it was impossible to consent to a peace that leaves Germany's military machine unbroken.

Mr. Bonar Law said that as President Wilson's purpose to achieve peace as [illegible] in the future also was the [illegible] peace, charged by the President's proposal should not be regarded as Utopian; but, he continued, in view of Germany's manner of conducting the war and also the fact that the neutral nations failed to protest against her methods, other steps than those outlined by the President were necessary to obtain peace.

Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The end of war is peace. The Germans made us what they have called an offer of peace. It received from the allied Governments the reply which it deserved—the only possible reply.

"Most of you have, however, I presume, read the speech by President Wilson, which appeared in yesterday's papers. It is a frank speech, and it is right that any member of one of the allied Governments who refers to it should speak with equal frankness. It is impossible that he and we can look on it from the same point of view.

"The head of a great neutral nation, whatever his private views may be—and I know as little as any of you what they are—must adopt a neutral attitude. America is very far removed from the horrors of this war. We are in the midst of them. America is neutral; we are not neutral. We believe that the essence of this conflict is a question which is as old as time—the difference between right and wrong. We believe, we know that this is a war of naked aggression, that crimes which have accompanied the conduct of the war, which have been unknown in the world for centuries, are small in comparison with the initial crime of plunging the world into war by cold-blooded calculation because those responsible thought it would pay.

"President Wilson's speech had this aim—to gain peace now and secure peace for the future. That is our aim, and our only aim. He hoped to secure this by a league of peace, and he not only spoke in favor of such a league, but he is trying to induce the American Senate to take the steps necessary to give effect to it. It would not be right to regard his proposal as something altogether Utopian.

"You know that almost up to our own day dueling continued, and just as the settling of private disputes by the sword has now become unthinkable, so, I think, we may hope that the time will come when all the nations of the world will play the part which Cromwell described as his life work—to act as constable and keep peace. That time will come, I hope.

Says Neutrals Countenanced Crime.

"But this whole subject is not an abstract question for the future. It is a question of life and death now. In judging whether that result can be secured by his methods it is impossible for us to forget the past. For generations humane men, men of good will among all nations, have striven by The Hague Convention, by peace conferences, and by all other means to make war impossible, or at least to mitigate the horrors of war. When war comes, by what means can these barriers built up against barbarism be made effective? They cannot be preserved by the belligerents, if any of them choose to ignore them. It is only from neutral States that effective sanction can be given to them.

"What happened? At the very outbreak of the war the Germans swept aside every one of these barriers. They tore up treaties which they had themselves solemnly signed. They strewed mines in the open sea. They committed every atrocity on sea and land against [illegible] they had themselves signed. They made war on women and children. They

Continued on Page 2.

Low Rate Tickets West and Southwest. Beautiful mountain scenery via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, 1238 Broadway.—Advt.

BERLIN WELCOMES WILSON'S SPEECH

Officials Are Silent, but Newspapers Express Appreciation of President's Aims.

DOUBT PRACTICAL RESULTS

President's Utterances Cannot Change the Hard Facts, Many Assert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—President Wilson's speech to the Senate came as a great surprise to Germany and created a deep impression, which, however, would be rather difficult to define.

Oddly enough, the German version was forwarded from Vienna to Berlin. Some of the Berlin papers, however, made their own translations from copies furnished by Ambassador Gerard. In nearly every case the headlines in the largest type is "Wilson for Peace Without Victory."

"What does he mean?" asked one another, after having read the address from beginning to end. "Is he for us or against us?"

None of the papers at this hour has published any comment on the President's talk.

However, the opinion seemed to gain ground everywhere in Berlin that England was hit harder by Mr. Wilson's address than Germany.

No official expression could be obtained, but it is my own impression that they are not displeased in Wilhelmstrasse.

Press Approve Talk, Doubt Results.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (via London.)—The Berlin papers discuss President Wilson's speech at great length, with approval from many sides of its high ideals and aims, but with doubts as to whether it will lead to practical results.

There is a note of anger that the President apparently moves in an atmosphere of philosophy, ethical theory, and political idealism, which is unreal to peoples struggling for existence.

Some papers, maintaining the attitude they long adopted, persist in noting an anti-German tone and favoritism for the Entente in his speech, but most of them assert that President Wilson's ideal of peace without victory is in direct conflict with the plans of conquest outlined in the Entente's recent reply to the United States.

Peace without victory, however, is not wholly rejected. Moderate organs, like the Tageblatt and Vorwärts, strongly indorse it. The Conservative news papers demand a German victory, and papers like the Vossische Zeitung and the Morgen Post contend that Germany is already the victor.

President Wilson's ideas regarding a permanent peace organization to prevent peace are discussed from various standpoints, but for the most part in an attitude of doubt.

Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary, made this comment on President Wilson's speech today:

"President Wilson's message stuns Europe because it seems to be at least fifty years ahead of the present feeling. His lofty sentiments and great sincerity appeal to all thinking men. It is indeed a program for the gradual, but earnest, fulfillment of which we all must strive. Peace without humiliation and lasting resentment must inaugurate a new era."

Resents Politicial Suggestions.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The conservative Kreuz Zeitung calls the President's address "an appeal to the conscience of nations."

It adds that Germany, having maintained peace more than forty years and having now stretched out its hand for peace, can therefore accept the appeal. It, however, considers it doubtful whether Russia will accept the message in the same spirit, "as alien races there have in no way enjoyed safety of life, liberty, and worship or social evolution."

Germania asks whether certain ideas enunciated in the President's speech imply a change of the German political system, but says that this is improbable because the message itself sets forth the right of self-government of all nations and that no nation shall be allowed to impose upon others its form of government. The paper doubts whether under present circumstances the President's utterance will be able to change the hard facts, and continues:

"Our reason tells us that our next task is to gain a peace which guarantees our existence, our honor, our liberty of evolution, as stated in our note to our enemies on Dec. 12, but these very rights are jeopardized by the Entente."

The Tageblatt fully indorses the general principles of the message, and considers that they should constitute an obstacle against "the Russification of Constantinople." It declares that the problems of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and other strategical positions ought to be taken into consideration.

The Socialist Vorwärts says:

"The President of the United States, in a message to the Senate, has laid down principles for future European peace, which are as much acceptable as a basis of discussion for the Governments of the Central Powers as the war aims laid down in the Entente's reply, which were impossible of debate for them."

The Vorwärts holds that the Presi-

Continued on Page 3.

PEACE DEBATE IS ASSURED

Republican Senators Determined Upon Full Discussion of Speech.

CUMMINS PUSHES FIGHT

His Resolution Remains on Calendar Despite Efforts to Sidetrack It.

WILSON CALLS IN LEADERS

Stone and Other Democrats Confer at White House on Next Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Following today's debate in the Senate on the Cummins resolution calling for a discussion of the proposals outlined in the President's peace address to the Senate, five Democratic Senators, among them three members of the Foreign Relations Committee, went to the White House tonight for a two-hour conference with the President. These five men were Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee; Senators Pomerene and Saulsbury, who are members of it, and Senators Walsh and Hoke Smith of Georgia.

It was said after the conference that while they discussed with Mr. Wilson the general subject of the effects of his speech outlining the terms on which the United States would be willing to join in guaranteeing permanent peace no agreement was contemplated as a result of their visit. The discussion of the Cummins resolution was reviewed in its entirety, it was learned. It is known that in a general way the present position of the resolution which remained on the calendar after today's discussion is satisfactory to the members of the Democratic majority.

In addition to an exchange of views on the international situation, the Administration legislative program was discussed, particularly the question of water power legislation, in which Senator Walsh is particularly interested, and vocational education, for the promotion of which Senator Smith has introduced a bill in the Senate. The President's views were sought on the legislative situation now confronting Congress in preparation for the Democratic Senatorial caucus which is to be held tomorrow night to map out a final program for the remainder of the session, and to decide what action is absolutely essential before March 4.

Discussion Is Certain.

Developments in the Senate today made it certain that before many days there would be a bitter debate on the President's proposals concerning permanent peace. Senator Cummins may call for a vote on his resolution at any time. He said this afternoon that he intended to bring it up in the very near future.

The Democratic leaders made every effort this afternoon to bury the Cummins resolution in committee, but the Republicans refused to permit it. Several of them gave notice on the floor that they intended to have their say on the question of joining a league to enforce peace and what they regarded as the President's proposal to abandon the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine and Washington's historic advice to refrain from entangling alliances.

At no time in the debate over the Cummins resolution did the discussion involve actual consideration of the President's program, the Republican leaders confining themselves to arguing for the necessity and propriety of subjecting it to thorough scrutiny. But several points the thinly veiled sarcasm with which they touched on Mr. Wilson's plans showed plainly the bitter hostility his address had aroused among the minority. Today's debate assumed the character of maneuvering for position, with the Republicans attempting to make the Democrats appear to be disregarding the President's wishes in their effort to check all talk about his proposals.

Cummins Demands Debate.

"The President has come to the Senate frankly and boldly," Senator Cummins declared, "and, I assume, with all sincerity, saying that he owed it to us to disclose to us the purpose in his mind." Asserting that the President had explained his position when he referred to the Senate as a "council associated with me," and that he must have intended to appeal for advice, he asked: "Are we to sit dumb under this appeal?" "The time to vote, it is true," he said, "has not arrived, but is the council to remain silent while public opinion is forming and public judgment is being entered?

"I have no authority to speak for the President, but I am bound to believe those who oppose this resolution are not his true friends. It must be he desires and expects the freest and fullest debate on the tremendous issue he has raised. What value are we as council if we lock our lips and allow him to go his way? I do not know whether any Senator here intends to vote in opposition to this resolution—I hope not. But if there be any one who does I ask him to reflect a moment, for it seems to me opposition means a doubt respecting either the sincerity or courage of the President.

"If we are not to render an opinion

in response to his invitation it means that he chose the Senate as a conduit through which to pass the new doctrine to the Ministers of foreign affairs of the world and the newspapers or as a setting for a beautiful picture, skillfully painted. I hardly believe any one will put the President in the position of having so flagrantly misused the privileges of the Senate. Or else it means that he is one of those unhappy persons who feels safer in a company where he alone is armed and can fear no shot save his own alone. I am not challenging either the sincerity or the courage of the Chief Executive:

"If there ever was a time when that duty commanded—to give to the world and to the country the honest convictions of the Senate upon proposals that affect the integrity of the nation, the peace of the world, and the happiness of mankind—it is now. The proposal and the time require conscientious speech. This is not a partisan subject. The President is not the only person charged with the duty of speech upon such a subject."

Stone Opposes Discussion.

Senator Stone of Missouri, Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, immediately rose to oppose the resolution, saying that no possible advantage could be gained by a discussion of the President's proposals now, because no immediate action was called for. There was no desire on the part of the President's friends to prevent the fullest discussion of the subject, he said, and he believed it should be discussed by the country and the world, but he considered that for the Senate to set aside an extended period to talk about it would be a waste of time, especially as Congress would need every moment remaining in the present session to finish the regular program.

"I am against this resolution," he said. "It has been introduced by the Senator from Iowa without due deliberation and with great haste. What is to be accomplished by this resolution if adopted? The resolution declares it is impossible for the Senate to take official action at this time on these grave matters. But the Senator has written into the resolution that it was the obvious object to invite free and frank expression from the members of the Senate for the guidance of the President. There is no official action to be taken, but there should be individual expressions of opinion from members of the Senate.

"If three or four or half a dozen speeches should be made criticising and disapproving the address in whole or in part, and another half dozen speeches be made indorsing and approving it, how would the President of the United States be enlightened?" asked Senator Stone. "In what way would the President footsteps be guided by such a course?"

Senator Norris proposed that the Cummins resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as Senator Stone proposed, with the provision that it be reported back within ten days. The Democratic leaders objected to this also and the argument was continued until the hour of 2 o'clock arrived and the resolution automatically went to the calendar without a vote.

Senator Lodge and Senator Sherman of Illinois were particularly critical of the President's position in their demand that full opportunity for discussion be allowed. Senator Lodge insisted that nothing the Democratic majority could do could prevent debate, and that an agreement to the Cummins resolution limiting discussion to one hour for each Senator would in the end be a saving of time.

"I don't want to do anything to belittle the importance of the problem of settling this war and all future wars," Senator Lodge remarked sarcastically. "But partial to the Foreign Relations Committee though I am, I think it would take even that committee more than ten days to determine how best to end the present war and then determine the peace of the world subsequently. The subjects proposed by the President amount to a great deal, and to discuss them all at once as simple as they are, certainly must take time. But I do not believe that even for the Senate to sit silent at this time can be interpreted as meaning that it agrees to all that has been proposed."

Calls It a Stump Speech.

Senator Sherman referred to the President's address as a "stump speech from the throne," and criticised Mr. Wilson's recent visits to the Capitol to discuss legislation.

Referring to Senator Norris's amendment to refer the Cummins resolution to committee, he said:

"The Senator has stated that if there is a possible defect in the resolution of the Senator from Iowa it is that it lacks in concrete statement. I will ask the Senator whether he thinks there was any concrete statement in the stump speech from the throne that was delivered in the Senate of the United States by the Chief Executive, on the occasion referred to, when the matter concerned solely the treaty-making power under the Constitution vested in the Senate, and whether any issue was presented to the country at large either by the nations in mortal combat or any measure then pending in the Senate? Was it not intended rather to forestall any discussion or to prevent any discussion on the part of the Senate by appearing in advance of the Senate's action to public opinion, that the President's view might sink unanswered into the minds of the general public before the Senate had a chance to discuss the question?

"Who can foretell the terms of such a league as proposed? Shall the Senate sit silent under such an attempt to commit it by an acquiescence? I will ask further, whether or was not the intention of the Chief Executive, by devoting three days a week to the room not far from the Senate chamber, not residing or trusting his own majority members of the Senate to conduct the business that might properly be before the Senate, and by the appearance of the patronage dispensing power of this Government to coerce the majority party into his demands and into obedience to its programme?

"Before a vote could be ordered, Senator Shafroth, Democrat, urged a public hearing by the Foreign Relations Committee and debate in the Senate in the usual special session to confirm appointments after March 4.

Senator Norris read a resolution, which he did not introduce, proposing a treaty to be negotiated by world powers with power to enforce its decrees to be supported by the military and naval forces of the treaty powers.

Senator Gallinger asked how the decrees of the tribunal would be effected.

"By force," said Senator Gallinger. "If you would go to war to secure peace—"

This proposal is of course revolutionary," said Senator Stone; "but perhaps we have something revolutionary if we are to stop recurrence of these awful wars."

"Don't you think we could have pretty entangling alliances if we get into that?" asked Senator Gallinger.

"No. You would have your treaty defining the power of the international tribunal. Instead of the Monroe Doctrine alone protecting the South American republics the tribunal would then be a creative force for enforcement of international law."

Does the Senator realize that he is doing now the very thing aimed at in my resolution—discussing the President's message?" Senator Cummins interposed. "I did not provoke discussion of the message. I offered a resolution to which objection was made, and suggested further that the resolution should go to the committee for consideration at extraordinary session after March 4."

Senator Shafroth thought the Senate could consider international treaties without a constitutional amendment.

"I doubt it could; in fact I have a resolution now of that very kind," replied Senator Norris.

Senator Shafroth practically rest in this case, the power to declare war."

"It is a peace enforcing tribunal," replied Senator Gallinger, "and not to cause international wars."

As the matter now stands, the situation is much the same as that which preceded the famous letter the President wrote to Senator Stone, in which he stated that it is the duty of the Executive to lead the country in forming public opinion, and that he would be derelict in his duty if he refrained from making such appeals as he thought necessary to the people, even though they should be followed by resolutions of censure or the expression of their views on the President's proposals.

Senators Feel Slighted.

Aside from their opposition to the President's proposals in themselves, the Democratic leaders in the Senate are known to be irritated by the fact that the President did not consult them before delivering his address. Senator Stone, Senator Shafroth and Senator Hitchcock, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, were not even informed that the President was going to address the Senate, and learned of it only when they received their invitations to attend the joint session.

The bitterness of the Republican leaders has been greatly augmented by a feeling that the Senate has been in some sense slighted by Mr. Wilson's use of the Senate chamber to deliver a message to the warring powers and to the American people through them without giving them a chance to assert their own views. While several of the Republicans who spoke today emphasized the President's assertion that he came to the Senate as to his council on foreign affairs, the feeling is general on both sides of the chamber that he was using the Senate just as the leading statesmen of foreign powers have used parliamentary bodies to give them a medium to express their views to other countries.

There is among many of the Republican Senators a feeling of resentment against this method of communication, as placing the Senate, which is supposed under the Constitution to be on an equality with the President in the disposition of foreign affairs, and to act theoretically as his adviser, in a somewhat undignified position. There has always been a tradition that the Senate was somewhat more privileged in this respect than any other national parliamentary body, and this feeling has perhaps added to their desire to insist on a general debate on the President's proposals.

PRESIDENT CAN BE HECKLED

Congress Has Right, but Not in Joint Sessions, Clark Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Should President Wilson again appear before a single branch of Congress, members of the body which he addresses may heckle him, according to the view expressed today by Speaker Clark, who said his opinion conformed to parliamentary procedure and the rules of Congress.

Incidentally, the Speaker revealed that when the President first appeared before a joint session of Congress at the outset of his Administration to read his message instead of sending it to Capitol Hill in writing, members of the House inquired whether they were privileged to question him.

The Speaker then gave the "curbstone" opinion to inquiring lawmakers that it would be discourteous to heckle the President, even if they had the right. Subsequently, he said, he looked up precedents and came to the conclusion that no member of Congress had the right to question the President on a message delivered jointly to the two houses. That ruling does not apply to the President's appearance before a single house, he holds.

Speaker Clark recalled that the last time George Washington appeared before the Senate he was subjected to an inquisition by Senators. Washington was so incensed, according to the Speaker, that he announced he would never again submit to the discourtesy of the Senate, and refrained from again going to the Capitol.

"President Washington wanted the Senate to hear General Knox, then Secretary of War, on a matter then in dispute, but the Senate spurned his suggestion," said Speaker Clark.

RUSSIA IS CORDIAL TO WILSON'S SPEECH

But the Newspapers Generally Agree That It Brings Peace No Nearer.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.—President Wilson's speech to the Senate was received with the warmest approval and sympathy in Governmental circles. The same cordial spirit was shown by the press and public leaders, with few dissenting voices.

Having given more careful consideration to the address, the editorial writers in their comment of today are almost unanimously of opinion that, although admirably expressing ideals and aims with which Russia is in full sympathy, it can have no practical effect, nor bring nearer the moment of peace.

Russia, according to the trend of opinion, cannot make peace with Germany as an equal, it being argued that the very acceptance by Germany of the principles announced in the President's declaration would mean humiliation and defeat for her. Moreover, the newspapers see no guarantee for future peace will be secure unless German militarism first is crushed.

"All the neutral Governments together," says the Bourse Gazette, "cannot give any guarantees that the German militarism will suffice to the general will of mankind until the German mailed fist is crushed. Despite all President Wilson's efforts, he cannot produce any guarantees which will prevent a repetition of the present disaster. Therefore, despite the central idea of the President's address, which is peace based on victory by one of the fighting sides, it is indispensable that the Allies shall be victorious. It is impossible to create peace with Germany as an 'equal.'"

"Is it not clear that to have a united Poland the German coalition must be vanquished? According to the rights of an equal, Germany could not accept such a principle, because Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey would have to give up part of their dominions?"

The Bourse Gazette concludes by saying that it is not secret that the Spring will see a concerted effort by the Entente Allies to reverse the present military position of affairs, which is achieved according to the newspaper, it is quite likely that President Wilson's declaration will be used as a basis for the consideration of peace, but under the present conditions there is not the slightest chance of the fighting nations falling in accordance with the President's wishes.

Still, says The Gazette, "these words of peace show to the fighters who are up to their knees in blood that some other idea except the Prussian one exists and is not forgotten by the world."

The other newspapers pursue the same thread of reasoning, with only minor variation. The expression "free access to the sea" used by President Wilson in his address is generally interpreted as an acknowledgment of Russian rights to the Dardanelles.

The Rietch points caustic scoffs at the President's words, choosing to interpret them as a proposal to create an international police system over Europe and characterizing such a notion as absurd.

Colonel Chumsky, the wieldy quoted Russian military critic, points with vigor-ously against the idea of limited armaments contained in the speech. He says that all previous efforts to secure this Utopian dream ended in complete fiasco, and that the only method of preventing future wars is a strategically strong frontier and an armed force.

CALLS IT DEMOCRACY'S CREED.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant So Characterizes Wilson's Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, the pacifist, speaking of President Wilson's address to the Senate, expressed himself today as follows:

"It is the democratic profession of faith. It is the program of the future, which all friends of peace subscribed to before the war and which Germany, by her answer, should be more favorably inclined to misunderstand.

"Unfortunately, the message is only a voice crying in the wilderness. It is more addressed to the future which it helps to prepare than to the present. Wilson's efforts will be used as a basis for the consideration of peace, but under the present conditions there is not the slightest chance of the fighting nations falling in accordance with the President's wishes.

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SAYS WILSON VOICED VIEWS LIKE 'COSMOS'

Westminster Gazette Writer Finds Similarity Between the Two Sets of Opinions.

ON POLAND AND SEA POWER

Sees Great Danger to Britain in Insistence by the United States on the "Freedom of the Seas."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Under the heading "President Wilson and Cosmos," The Westminster Gazette publishes today in an editorial position an article from a correspondent signing the initials J. J. B.

After promising that it must not be supposed the President took the unusual step of addressing his note of Dec. 18 to the Allies or his speech to the Senate without taking care that the line of action he proposed to follow had been unofficially expounded to the American people and citing Viscount Grey's statement of Oct. 23 and Bethmann Hollweg's statement of Nov. 9 the writer says:

"It is now known President Wilson contemplated his note to the Allies even before the Presidential election, as soon as the result was fairly certain. A writer who signed himself 'Cosmos' commenced in the great American journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, the publication of a series of sixteen articles, which took as their text the two utterances we have quoted, and set out at length, and containing a number of peace suggestions of first importance. Those suggestions form beyond all question the fundamental basis of President Wilson's note and of his speech. It was said at the time in the United States, and, as far as we know, it has never been contradicted, that these articles fully embodied President Wilson's own views on the situation and on the nature of a just peace from the American point of view. It is believed 'Cosmos' is the famous Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, an intimate friend of Dr. Woodrow Wilson. We have not seen this suggestion denied, nor have we seen it authoritatively affirmed. After all, the authorship is not important. What is interesting is whether we can discover any explanation of certain obscurities in the President's note and speech by a careful examination of the newspaper articles."

J. J. B. finds an explanation of the President's reference to "treaties and agreements embodying terms that will create a peace worth guaranteeing and preserving, not merely a peace which will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged" in Cosmos's ninth article, speaking of "an outline or the settlement of the issues of the war."

That article begins as follows:

"The ground that has now been traversed includes the outline of a settlement of the issues of the war that would secure the free national development of every State, whether great or small, the policy of the open door in international trade, *the exemption of private property at sea, other than contraband, from capture or destruction*, and that would restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, as well as make Russia the mistress of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus."

J. J. B. then cites President Wilson's reference in his Senate speech to the freedom of the seas, and examines Cosmos's fourth and fifth articles. He says:

"Cosmos deals very frankly with the freedom of the seas."

"There is no doubt whatever," continues J. J. B., "that President Wilson and Germany are at one on this point."

Referring to John Hay's instructions to the delegates at the first Hague conference, The Westminster Gazette writer says:

"If John Hay were alive we should like to have his present opinion on the immunity of private property on land.

"Cosmos last year stresses on the London Chamber of Commerce resolution of 1911 in favor of private property being free of capture and seizure, and he (Cosmos) goes on to say that at the conclusion of hostilities this question should be pressed to a final and favorable disposition and insists that if this be done the freedom of the seas in time of war will be as fully established as the war conditions themselves will permit. This is what President Wilson means. The more carefully we study the speech, with its insistence on this point in two places, the more dangerous the outlook seems to be. Our whole strength in the world and in this war the whole strength of the Alliance, in the opinion of a large section of our people, including practically every naval officer of distinction, is bound in the full exercise of the immemorial rights, founded on centuries of international law, which custom gives to belligerents at sea. It would be difficult, if not impossible, in the present state of public feeling, for any Government to accept Wilson's sea proposals, or any part of them, as a basis for perpetual peace. At the same time we cannot fail to realize that his support of Bethmann Hollweg, in a matter which is considered so vital to our existence, creates a difficult situation.

"If America, which like Great Britain, must rely on sea power for success in war, were at war, it is certain her practice would necessarily differ from President Wilson's precept."

The writer then refers to the "similitude of the opinions of the President and Cosmos" on the Polish question, Cosmos's admirable disquisition on the open door which is the justification and foundation for the policy carried into effect by the President in his last term of office and on Prussian militarism.

"Like the President, Cosmos refuses to discuss the causes or origins of the war, which he asserts are only of historical interest. Nor does he say one word of condemnation of the hideous atrocities such as the Armenian or Belgian massacres which made peace so difficult to envisage; nor does he attempt to elaborate the fate of the Far East or the German colonies."

After citing "Cosmos's" conclusions as to a durable peace, J. J. B. remarks:

"Like the President's speech, every action of Wilson points to these being his considered opinions. Unfortunately, those of us actually face to face with the horrors of this war cannot accept them as a whole. It is to be feared that if America refuses to enter into a league of peace save on the terms set out in his speech, Europe must do the best it can without her aid, and that would be a pity."

SEES HOPE OF AGREEMENT.

Charles R. Buxton Thinks America Can Perform Great Peace Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Charles Roden Buxton, member of the Land Inquiry Committee, comments on President Wilson's address as follows:

"The President expresses that common world policy which, if once the present atmosphere of panic and prejudice could be dissipated, would commend itself to reasonable and liberal-minded men in this and all other countries. But the war conditions make it necessary for all belligerents to put their aims before the public in an ambiguous form, capable of being interpreted either aggressively or defensively.

Thus the dissolution of Austria-Hungary, the annexation of the Turkish straits by one Power, and the application of nationality principles to one side only are incompatible with the President's suggested conditions, but the federalization of Austria-Hungary, the internationalism of the straits and the recognition of the rights of all developed and self-conscious nationalities are not. What we want is to get these aims and also those of the Central Powers interpreted in a defensive and not in an aggressive sense. I believe we shall then find that a settlement can be reached which will serve as a firm foundation for a league of nations. America can, if only she will, render humanity this great service.

"The President doubtless knows that the language of the press here is not the language of private conversation and is no more a true index to the amount of latent support which exists for his policy."

LAUGHS AT IDEA OF CENSURE.

French Deputies Amused at Proposal for Wilson Address.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A proposal in the Chamber of Deputies today to censure the peace address of President Wilson caused general laughter. Premier Briand was telling the Deputies of the general instructions which had been given so that the political liberty of the newspapers would be respected.

"But," said the Premier, "we cannot tolerate that a single newspaper be given a special order which would permit it to condemn those who do not want anything but a glorious peace."

At this point a Socialist member shouted: "Then you had better condemn the message of President Wilson!"

HALL CAINE WRITES ON WILSON SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

the President's speech, and it cannot be but that the world is better for it.

Based on Supremacy of Moral Law.

I think the best facts of the President's speech are recognized. Two facts of the President's speech are of high significance. The first is that he bases his hope of future welfare on the supremacy of moral law. That is a long step forward in the creed of the governing classes. As individual men we do to others as we would that they should do to us, but as nations we generally govern our conduct by considerations that are totally unconcerned with the rule of right or toll a long way after it. As a consequence it is nearly always a shock to read the private letters and diaries of statesmen who have been completely occupied with world politics, their unashamed insincerity and duplicity, their craft, their subterfuges, their waiting for opportunities of attack and lurking behind admitted lies to avoid detection they leave on the reader an impression that he has been in the company of criminals.

The instincts of the burglar and the assassin too often seem to be at fault even in the government of nations, even where the democracy are assumed to have some days, and this is because the world has not yet accepted their theory that force is the final and only possible arbiter in their destiny. President Wilson's speech challenges that theory in asserting the sovereignty of moral law as the only security for national peace. Never before, we think, and certainly not in President Monroe's message, has the theory of force in international affairs been so strongly assailed or the theory of righteousness so boldly asserted. It is good to read that the souls of some of the most powerful great nations are cast in the big mould.

Speaks for "the Voiceless Masses."

The second fact of high significance which we see in the President's speech is its just claim to speak for the first time for the voiceless masses. To all persons with the historic sense there is something unspeakably pitiful in the way the simple people in all wars have had no part in making them and no voice in their conduct. Out of the homes, the fields, the workshops, the mines, the blood of those common men, whose names nothing is known but to their own firesides, has been poured out in millions for causes which in many instances they have not understood, and in the interests of dynasties, of territorial aggrandizement, of frontiers and boundaries and schemes of power, they seem to be even the more completely forgotten the more they should be remembered. Now for the first time in the possibility of peace without victory, we hear the voice of the people. We see and feel that they have counted for something better than mere food for powder, and that when the terms of peace are considered they will be entitled to be heard.

These voiceless masses, if they could be heard, would speak for the rights of the moral law, for the sanctity of treaties, for the abolition of secret diplomacy, for the reign of peace, for the reduction of armaments, for the freedom of the seas, for the settlement of disputes by conference, for the creation of a tribunal of nations, for the guarantee of small States, for the principle of nationality, for the right of self-government, for the equality of all peoples, for the freedom of all religions, for the development of all resources, for the betterment of all conditions, for the security of all progress, for the prevention of all wars, for the establishment of the brotherhood of man.

If it were possible to refer the present conflict to the arbitrament of the common people of all the countries involved in it, we believe that the verdict would be overwhelmingly in favor of the President's proposals.

Likens Germany to a Burglar.

Yesterday afternoon a distinguished Englishman—let me not help toward his identification by any more definite description—discussing President Wilson's phrase, offered an apt and perhaps characteristic illustration. "The situation between ourselves and President Wilson," he said, "is something like this: We of the allied nations are in the position of a peace-loving and law-abiding citizen whose house has been broken into by a burglar. The scoundrel has already appropriated a large portion of our property, sending it away piecemeal by confederates, and he is now at his deal more by the breaking of locks and bolts, but at length we have surprised him at the last business, and after bloody struggle we have thrown him down, forced the revolver from his hand, revolver placed our knee on his chest, and got our hand at his throat. And now what happens? Instead of his being at our mercy, he is at our feet begging for his life, and we are in the act to kill him. Don't keep him under duress! Let us have peace—peace without victory!"

Must Expiate Crimes in Belgium.

I think the best opinion on this is that President Wilson has failed to realize that, though we do not desire the extermination of the German and Austrian Empires, the extermination of the semi-savage Turkish Empire we do most heartily desire. We have with them no personal quarrel, we have no hatred for the people, we have no desire to punish them for the enormity of the crimes that have been committed. What possesses us is the determination that the sacrifices of the war shall not have been in vain, that the blood of the victims of war shall not have been shed for nothing, that the supremacy of the violated law shall be established, that the peace of the world shall be secured, that the nations shall be delivered from the fear of war, that the people shall be free to live their own lives under governments of their own choice, that the rights of small States shall be inviolate, that the sanctity of treaties shall be assured, that the freedom of the seas shall be maintained, that the reign of force shall be ended, that the dominion of justice shall be established, that the brotherhood of man shall be realized.

Peace Without Victory" Wounds.

I think the best opinion on this side of the ocean also recognizes in President Wilson's effort to end the war in the interest of America plus humanity the disadvantages of the disadvantage in the form of emotion created by the phrase "peace without victory." Many of us who have wounded them afresh. It may be that this position of detachment brings the President near to German aims and gives him some sort of common ground with them. It removes him further away from us, and makes his efforts to promote peace less effectual.

The fact is—if an Englishman may be forgiven for saying so—it is very difficult for the American, even if he is not burdened by the President's official responsibilities, to feel the war as we feel it. The 3,000 miles of ocean which divide you from the scene of this wide area of devastating forces make it nearly impossible for you to know the imminent terror and constant pain of the war. It is with us always, in every house, in every family. We meet it face to face every day, and all day. It lies down with us at night. We hear it in dream-voice in the darkness, and it gets up with us in the morning. The profoundest sympathy of the friendliest people—brothers speaking the same dear tongue—can never plumb the depths of our sorrow. Hence you can not know the intensity of our determination. If President Wilson had really known how this war has centered our souls he could never have talked to us—however he might have desired to our enemies—about peace without victory. He must have felt that to do so was cutting us to the heart—a heart where there is no desire for revenge, but only an undying prayer for justice.

Likens Germany to a Burglar.

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APPLIES WILSON'S SPEECH TO IRELAND

More Oppressed Than Poland, Dillon Says, and Belies Britain's Claims of Humanity.

CALLS ADDRESS MOMENTOUS

Will Reach Hearts of All Lovers of Liberty, He Says, but Doubts if World Is Ready for It.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—John Dillon, Nationalist member of Parliament for East Mayo, in a statement to The Associated Press today, said:

"The speech of President Wilson is unquestionably the most remarkable and momentous uttered by the ruler of a great power for more than a hundred years. There cannot be the slightest doubt that he is speaking for liberals and the friends of humanity in every nation.

"'No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"Coming at such a crisis from the President of the United States, these words will strike deep into the hearts of all lovers of liberty throughout the world. The President quotes the case of Poland. Surely the case of Ireland is much stronger and more to the point. Reaction in Russia is but fierce pressure on the Emperor to break his pledge to Poland; reaction in Great Britain has dominated the Government, so far as Ireland is concerned.

"So long as Ireland is held under martial law and self-government is denied the Irish nation, it will be difficult for Great Britain to obtain full credit as the champion of small nationalities and of the right to full security and liberty of economic development possessed by all peoples, small and great.

"The only criticism I feel called upon to make of the President's great utterance is that the world is very far from being ripe for the great ideals it sets forth. The policy of the conference at Paris is absolutely inconsistent with any general league for the maintenance of the world's peace. Reaction is still strong in Europe and is inevitably growing stronger as the war goes on and people become more militarized.

"We must wait to see after this war is over to what extent democracies will be able to emancipate themselves from the yoke of militarism before it will be possible to judge whether any progress can be made in our time toward the realization of the great ideals of freedom and peace held up by President Wilson before the tortured peoples of Europe."

WARNING AGAINST WILSON.

Morning Post's Washington Correspondent Attacks Peace Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Morning Post's Washington correspondent cables the following dispatch:

"When President Wilson sent his peace note I felt it necessary to point out that his self-assumed office as maker of the world's peace might cause the Allies great embarrassment. This met with sharp criticism by President Wilson's supporters both here and in England, who asserted that Mr. Wilson had rendered great service to the Allies in enabling them properly to state their case to the neutral world. Doubtless the same thing will again be said regarding the address President Wilson yesterday delivered to the Senate, and yet it is even more important now than it was a month ago that the full significance and meaning of President's purpose should be understood.

"Mr. Wilson's speech is clear enough, but the motives that prompted it have yet to be revealed, and there are four reasons to explain the action. They are: First, that moved by sincerity and sympathy he believes that it is his duty to point the way to peace; second, that by laying before the world broad terms on which peace can be secured he provided a working basis; third, that the interests of his own country require an immediate peace without regard to the injury that may be inflicted on one group of belligerents by peace at this time, and, fourth, that he can create a peace sentiment throughout the world which will force the Governments of the belligerent countries to make peace.

"I deal with the last reason first, because for the present it is the most important. In his address yesterday the President said: 'I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere, who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.' This is either a rhetorical well turned, but meaningless sentence or it has a much deeper purpose. To those who have been closely following Mr. Wilson's various moves, and who are familiar with his mental processes, it is the key to the address.

"When Mr. Wilson sent his peace note it was said that he was addressing not so much the Governments of Europe as he was their peoples; that he was appealing, as I indicated at the time, to the great liberal conscience of the world. That is now to the pacifist and those persons in neutral as well as belligerent countries who want the war brought to an end no matter what sacrifice to the future. Now Mr. Wilson openly declares he is speaking for the silent mass of mankind, which has been prohibited from speaking.

"That the effect will be very great in this country undoubtedly is true. It soon will be seen how dangerous this latest peace move is. It will give encouragement to pacifists everywhere, and it will increase the pressure on this and other neutral countries in favor of peace—which means, of course, for the Allies to make peace. Pressure will not be put on Germany, which is now posing as a victim whom the Allies, as represented by Germany, has determined to destroy.

"Mr. Wilson's insistence upon the freedom of the seas is severely condemned by friends of the Entente and enthusiastically praised by the Germans, and has laid him open to the charge that he is not such a disinterested neutral as he would have the world believe. In conclusion it can justly be said that never has the pitiful plight inspired Mr. Wilson's latest effort to secure peace, it is not in the interest of the Allies, and can only do injury to their cause."

TROOPS DISCUSS WILSON.

Will Advise Him to Stop "Dreaming," Paris Paper Says.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—President Wilson's note to the belligerents inviting them to define their war aims has been discussed extensively by soldiers at the front, the Excelsior says.

At one point, near the junction of the French and British lines, at a place in the Argonne and at a point in Alsace, according to this newspaper, soldiers decided to send letters to President Wilson, each signed by 300 of them, thanking him for his generous intervention in favor of peace and inviting him to "dream no longer of the chimera of peace until victory is gained."

'WILSON'S AIMS OURS,' SAYS LAW

Continued from Page 1.

destroyed neutrals as ruthlessly as they did their enemies. They are at this moment driving the population of conquered territories into slavery, and worse even than that, they are making some of the subjects of their enemies take up arms against their own country.

"All this has been done, and no neutral power has been able to stop it. No neutral power, indeed, has made any protest against it. We must then take other means to secure the future peace of the world.

"Our Aims the Same as Wilson's."

"We have rejected the German offer to enter into negotiations, not from lust of conquest or desire for shining victories. We have rejected it, not from a spirit of vindictiveness, or a desire for revenge, but because peace now would mean a peace based on [German?] victory. It would be a peace which would leave the military machine unbroken, with the halo of success surrounding it. It would leave the control of that machine in the hands of the same men who for a generation prepared for war, who would make the same preparation again and who would choose their own time to plunge the world into the horrors which we are now enduring.

"Our aims are the same as President Wilson's. What he is longing for we are fighting for, our sons and brothers are risking their lives for, and we mean to secure it. The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace: We are praying for peace, for a peace which will bring back to us in safety those who are fighting our battles, and a peace which will mean that those who will not come back have not laid down their lives in vain."

SAYS WILSON MADE A MISTAKE

London Chronicle Thinks His Aloofness Has Hurt His Peacemaking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 25.—The Daily Chronicle comments editorially on Bonar Law's speech as follows:

"In a practical world we cannot safely shape our plans for the future without reference to the past and present, and Bonar Law is justified in his reminder that for that past and present the United States has a share of responsibility. For a century before the present conflict the world had been building up Geneva and Hague conventions, peace conference arbitration tribunals, and treaties and agreements all with the object either of averting war or interposing barriers against its horrors if it should break out. Wilson asks us in effect to forego the victory which we consider the indispensable guarantee for future peace on the understanding that the United States will guarantee us instead.

"We are bound to ask ourselves what sort of value the concurrence of the United States in international agreements of this character has been to their maintenance in the past and present, and the answer is that under Wilson's own Administration it has proved of no value at all. The thought that the United States will that moment made a serious miscalculation under this head. He obviously took the view that if he stood so far outside the struggle as never to make any protest except against alleged infringements of the neutral interests he would be able to intervene with greater acceptance at the end of the struggle. That might conceivably have been so if a drawn ending was likely, but, as in nature of things, it is nearly impossible either war is reckoning war in error.

"We are not criticising the wisdom of the President's policy of complete abstention. It may have been wise or unwise in itself. That we do not feel it necessary to say. All we do feel it necessary to say. All we do feel it necessary to point out is that it was bound to diminish and not increase the influence which he might exercise over the final settlement. Where parties are the instigators of fighting and the immediate issues are what are they are impossible we should commit their settlement in any serious degree to a statesmanship which by deed and word has ostentatiously disclaimed sympathy with them."

The Daily Telegraph says in an editorial:

"It does not matter whether it is a Frederick or a Frederick William or a William who sits on the throne of the Hohenzollerns, their record has always been the same, and we do not understand on what grounds President Wilson contrived to persuade himself that the Prussia of the future will be different from the Prussia of today or of Bismarck or of the Polish partition.

"Where is the evidence for the assumption to the contrary, which is an absolutely essential basis of his League of Peace? What has led him to believe that future German or Austrian Ambassadors to the United States will hold themselves debarred by whatever code of honor they may recognize from fomenting strikes and plotting explosions in munition works and factories? The Allies have the right to ask these questions, for their representatives in the United States have been guilty of none of these foul practices, and their countries with which America acted with the greatest possible consideration for American susceptibilities, as well as with most scrupulous regard for the established usages of international comity. This is certainly not to the credit of the Allies when Americans cast up the reckoning between the belligerents and themselves?

"It has been said that to know all is to pardon all. That is a saying to which we have profound respect, but we do not pretend to have reached a plane so exalted that we can apply it to the crimes which Germany perpetrated in this war.

"Very eloquent and remarkable document has been published in the United States, over the signatures of a number of Bishops of the Episcopal Church, authors, lawyers, and university Presidents, who declare to their fellow-citizens that the question of future peace for their immediate consideration is this:

"'Shall the ancient Christian inheritance of loyalty to great and divine ideals be replaced by considerations of mere expediency?'

"This burning question comes at the close of a long recital of Germany's crimes.

"Are these things," it is asked, "excusable under provocation, or are they damnable under any circumstances?"

"That

BECK CALLS WILSON GERMAN CATSPAW

Tells Pilgrims "Peace Without Victory" Gave Teutons Unconscious, Yet Disastrous Support

DREADS THE CONSEQUENCES

His Hope Is That Allies May Realize the President Did Not Reflect Our Sympathies.

James M. Beck, addressing The Pilgrims at the meeting held in Aeolian Hall yesterday, asserted that President Wilson, by the "unconscious" support he gave to Germany in his proposal for a peace "without victory," had rendered a service to the Hohenzollern War Lord and assisted the conspiracy which, by the aggression of our Chief Magistrate, has involved the United States in the most disastrous conflict in its history, and threatens its relations with its sister democracies.

"Fortunately for humanity," he went on, "the suggestion will fall upon deaf ears. I understand the temper of France and England—and I believe I do—they will fight until they either conquer or are conquered. If the latter should come to pass, woe betide the United States! If the former should come to pass, as please God it will—then, as I said before, we Americans may be sure that the brave peoples of those nations who are fighting and bleeding and dying for ideals in which we have as vital a stake as they, may believe that Mr. Wilson's policy of 'peace without victory' did not represent the views or reflect the sympathies of the American people."

Mr. Beck was applauded from first to last by the more than 250 persons who attended the business meeting and luncheon which preceded it, and the applause was repeatedly loud and prolonged when he asserted that "peace without victory" would leave Germany a moral victor, since it would thus escape the just consequences of its own challenge to the moral ideals of civilization. He added:

"That the United States should add support to Germany's contention and thus second its suggestion of a 'peace without victory' is, in my judgment, the most amazing thing that has happened in American history in my lifetime. The prestige of our country was already seriously impaired by its refusal, under the pretext of neutrality, morally to align itself with those nations who are upholding the moral ideals of civilization; but the injury now done by the suggestion of the Chief Magistrate which I have discussed, namely, that the objects for which England and France are fighting are not worth the sacrifice their lives to no purpose."

International Justice Crucified.

"A peace without victory would be a peace without justice, and a peace without justice would be a peace without security. It would crucify the cause of international justice and put it to open shame. To thousands of thoughtful Americans, who cannot accept this idea of the President, there comes the added bitter regret that he in the suggestion that we Americans make to the world that the brave peoples of those nations who are fighting and bleeding and dying for ideals in which we have as vital a stake as they may believe that Mr. Wilson's policy of 'peace without victory' did not represent the views or reflect the sympathies of the American people."

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Relations with England Strained.

"Our President has within a few days counseled us with wise perfection, that we, in this great crisis of humanity, should eliminate all sort concealments—was the phrase—and that we shou d look at the stern reality of things. I believe that is true. I believe that America will never play the great part which the God of Nations intended it to play in this great crisis of civilization, unless it lays aside the soft concealment of phrase and platitude, and looks at the stern reality of things. The reality which confronts me for the moment is the fact that Anglo-American relations are being subjected to a very severe strain.

"If I had time I could tell you at great length the immense advance that was made in those relations by the first openings of the war—how gladly, how enthusiastically, how unanimously we received the sympathetic verdict of the American people in favor of the righteousness of their cause; how much they appreciated the inestimable aid which we gave to them in the more critical hours of the first year of the war, and how much they appreciate today, no matter what may be the passing irritation of the moment, the fact to which they are not blind, and will not be blind, as long as time records facts—the fact that at least a million American soldiers are living under the Union Jack and the tricolor today.

"Now, to my mind, one of the most serious obstacles to this growing feeling of Anglo-American fraternity—indeed, one might say Anglo-American unity—was the suggestion made within two days that this stupendous conflict, with all its trials and sacrifices, should, nevertheless, end in 'a peace without victory.' Now, I quite appreciate that as a delicate subject to discuss even briefly. Nothing that I shall say will in any moment show lack of respect for the Chief Magistrate of our country, but, I take it, that when he addressed the Senate, he did so—indeed, I think it was his purpose—to take account of public feeling in America, and, if public feeling in America upon this vital question of an inconclusive end to the war cannot be expressed by the Pilgrims, then I don't know of any audience in this country to which the challenge of reason and justice could be more fittingly made.

President Following a Mirage.

"But I want to weigh every word, because I think no more significant statement has been made by any American publicist since this war began than the declaration that our country would not enter into any guarantee of the peace of the world unless as a first condition this war should end in a peace without victory. Recognizing that this peremptory demand would not please the citizens of the belligerent nations, who are offering the supreme sacrifice of their lives to achieve victory for principles in which they firmly believe, President Wilson adds that in upholding to the world this ideal of a peace without victory he is 'seeking only to face realities.'

"With all respect to his great office, I assert that he is following a mirage and not facing a reality. In this stupendous war there will be no peace without victory. One or the other group of nations will triumph, and upon the nature of that triumph the whole welfare of civilization for the future will necessarily depend. I have no doubt as to the character of that triumph. It will rest with the heroes of the Marne, of Ypres, and of Lemberg.

"It is true, as the President says, that ordinarily a victory imposed upon the vanquished leaves behind it resentments and bitter memories, which are ill calculated to bring about permanently peaceful relations, but the present war is of that nature that, in my judgment, by no conceivable possibility can goodwill come among nations for at least another generation. The wounds are too deep, the intensity of feeling too great, and, above all, the clash of ideals is too acute and irreconcilable for these two groups of powers to end the war in a spirit of reconciliation. To expect otherwise is to expect the impossible.

"Bitter as will undoubtedly be the feelings of nations after this war, such spirit of international rancor would be as nothing to that which would be if the war resulted in an inconclusive result—a 'peace without victory.'

Sees Europe Rocked by Revolution.

"President Wilson should not ignore the tragic feelings and sufferings of millions of peoples who have suffered the bitterest losses in treasure and life, and whose bitterness would be infinitely increased if they were forced to believe that these sacrifices had been in vain. I have stood in the trenches with the brave soldiers of England and France and know full well how bitterly they would scorn 'peace without victory.' Such a peace would leave a spirit of dissatisfaction among the European nations so profound and acute that such a so-called peace would be only a truce, and a very short truce at that. Indeed, it is very probable that it would cause such profound dissatisfaction among the makers of the European nations that revolution would seek many nations than one, and Europe would witness an interna[illegible] greater in scope and [illegible] anything the world has ever known.

[illegible] selections to Mr. Beck, who began by sketching his experiences at the front in Europe and declaring he came back with a belief in the abiding faith that the end of this stupendous struggle will not be peace without victory." Then he continued:

[illegible] peace would come [illegible] the temper of France and England—and I believe I do—they will fight until they either conquer or are conquered. If the latter should come to pass, woe betide the United States! If the former should come to pass—as please God it will—then, as I said before, we Americans may be sure that the brave peoples of those nations who are fighting and bleeding and dying for ideals in which we have as vital a stake as they, may hope and believe that Mr. Wilson's policy of 'peace without victory' did not represent the views or reflect the sympathies of the American people.

Exchanges of cablegrams between the Pilgrims of America and Lord Bryce, representing the Pilgrims of England, marked the luncheon. The British Pilgrims expressed the hope soon to forgather with us to celebrate the triumph of democracy over the forces of reaction and tyranny. May 1917 bring us both best of luck." The Pilgrims replied with a cablegram to Lord Bryce containing a message of fraternal sympathy, and indorsing the hope that

"If the year now opening may see victory for the right with the establishment of true and lasting peace based on the foundations of righteousness and justice for all."

A dinner in commemoration of Mr. Choate's birthday had been planned, but his doctors advised against his attendance, and it was decided that the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims give a private luncheon for Mr. Choate and convey to him the congratulations and affectionate felicitations of the society, with the wish that he might "live to be 100 years old." The officers of the Pilgrims were re-elected.

700 CHRISTIANS SIGN PLEA FOR JUST PEACE

Urge Upon the World International League and Court and Reduction of Armaments.

Voicing a prayer for righteous peace, a world message signed by 700 clergymen and laymen appealing for adequate guarantees against another war will be sent to Christians in all countries in the name of "Christians of America." Christians of all nations are asked to subscribe to this declaration of how the Church thinks the war should be settled.

As the spokesman for the signers of the message, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday said:

"Of course, those who have signed this message believe in a righteous peace. No other kind of peace can be discussed at all. We do not believe also that a League of Nations and a permanent International Court will insure permanent peace. These proposals for such international machinery constitute the new elements in the world situation. It is our conviction that they furnish a way out of the age-old and vicious circle. Without them it would probably be better that the war, with all its illimitable horrors, should go on."

This is the message.:

To our Christian brethren of all lands:

At a time when the world is suffering the indescribable horrors of war, and when the possibility of peace by negotiation is being urged by various Governments, we desire to take our open stand with those who labor for the establishment of lasting peace upon the foundations of righteousness, believing that responsibility for the welfare of humanity is inevadable and universal.

First—We are convinced that any adequate guarantee of lasting peace involves the establishment of a League of Nations, with a provision for the limitation of armament, and we believe that the agreement the establishment of a League of Nations should accompany the offer or acceptance of any proposal for negotiation concerning the termination of the war.

Second—We believe that the approach to a just peace makes necessary an agreement that the adjustment of territory and compensation be upon the basis of righteousness alone, with due regard for the rights of all nations, small and great, belligerent and neutral, and that all differences not otherwise adjustable should be referred to arbitration either to the Hague Court or to some tribunal constituted for this particular purpose.

Third—We believe that any adequate program of negotiation in the interest of peace should further include the entire matter of relief, reconstruction, and reconciliation in which the warring nations, the United States, and other neutrals shall engage for the common good.

While we sign this statement without the authoritative action of the several bodies with which we are connected, we cherish the hope that it will be approved by a large proportion of those with whom in faith or practice we are associated, and we submit this deliberate expression of our attitude and principles to the prayerful consideration of our brethren in all nations, warring or neutral.

Without assuming to advise in the world crisis which is upon us, we nevertheless declare our profound belief that the sincere proffer of negotiations upon such conditions as we have named and the acceptance of such proffer in the same spirit must inevitably inure to the immediate and lasting good of mankind, as also to the greater glory of God, and we pledge our support of every measure, proposed or adopted looking definitely toward this end.

The sending of the message is the result of a series of conferences held in New York the last week of December and the first week of January. The message will be sent throughout the world for signatures.

INSISTS GERMANY CAN FIGHT YEARS

Berlin Paper, Figuring Losses of 2,000,000 Men, Says 8,000,000 Are Available.

FORCE AT FRONT GROWING

Hint That Big Men Are Kept in Service—Some Question as to Food Supplies for Soldiers.

BERLIN, Jan. 24. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Estimating the total German losses at about 2,000,000, the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag says that there are still available for the army 8,000,000 able men.

The figures are obtained from the statistics of the German Empire, and the paper says that the losses mean an enormous bleeding of the nation's body, but it is not so great that Germany will not be able to carry on the war for several years more. If the total losses are calculated at about 2,000,000, the German newspaper would still number 8,000,000 out of the population who would have yet to be called to the colors. The paper says that large numbers of young men have reached the age of military service during the war, according to a conservative calculation. Germany would have to lose only a small percentage of its reserve forces, it says.

The National Zeitung says that if the soldiers who have passed the age limit for military service have been retained on the colors they would be equal to one year's losses, or would be about 500,000, or at the most 1,000,000, and continues:

Germany still has at least 8,000,000 men to use on the front or for the needs of the country. The necessities of the case in pointing out that Germany by comparison with the former date (date not given) has a much larger number of men on the front, to come to the conclusion that it cannot be expected that by any possibility the compulsory military service will break down, provided the difficulties of augmentation do not become so great that the soldiers on the front also have to suffer from them."

SWISS SENTIMENT DIVIDED.

Journal de Geneve Says Wilson's Speech Is Ill-Timed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 24. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Journal de Geneve, the leading newspaper circulating in French-speaking Switzerland, has come to the conclusion that President Wilson's speech, which breathes such an exalted and generous spirit, is premature. The President, it considers, should have pursued the course laid down by his note of Dec. 12, and should have insisted on the central Powers also giving the basis upon which they are fighting for?

His present step, in the opinion of the Journal de Geneve, has taken the President too far, and he now runs the risk of missing his aim. It considers before formulating a peace conceived by neutral America, it adds, the President ought to find out the terms of all the nations who are fighting.

The Neue Zurcher Zeitung, the leading newspaper of German-speaking Switzerland, expresses the opinion that the Governments of even powerful European countries cannot ignore the great republic on the other side of the ocean. It observes that the views enunciated by Wilson are opposed to the practice pursued by Germany since the middle of the nineteenth century, of annexing whatever she had the power to annex, and points out that the demand for the freedom of the seas is directed also against the German submarine war.

The Bund, a Berne newspaper printed in the German language, says:

"As republicans . . . democrats we welcome with genuine, utmost satisfaction the statements of the President of the United States, for in them are expressed the objects for which Switzerland lives."

The Berne Tagblatt, which expresses German rather than Swiss views, rejoices over the fact that the peace idea is being so magnificently propagated. It recommends Wilson not to leave the standpoint of military facts, which, it says, must make it clear to him that the Central Powers are declared to reject impossible demands, even if they come from America.

The only German newspaper containing comment on Wilson's speech that has arrived here yet is the Strassburg Post, but as this is a semi-official journal its remarks may be regarded as symptomatic. The Post begins by saying that the speech comes very much post festum and ends with the remark that, wherever the President's appeal is platonic, "necessity compels us to defend ourselves and fight for our existence." Between these two statements it declares emphatically that "we now want a victory," not such a victory as that wanted by the Entente.

"We want no victory that involves the humiliation and destruction of others, but a victory that will enable us to build positions that are to defend our country in future against the impact of any coalition, however strong it may be."

The Post announces solemnly that Germany has no confidence in agreements and declares that the empire "is compelled by the lust for its destruction manifested by its enemies to build guarantees for its existence and development on its own strength."

SPANISH PRESS PESSIMISTIC.

Assert Idealistic Tendencies of President's Plan Cannot Be Realized.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Madrid newspapers, commenting on President Wilson's address, characterized his statement as one of great historical and literary value, but declare that its idealistic tendencies cannot be realized.

Imparcial says that President Wilson's action was based not only on the principles of humanity and justice, but also those of force and financial stability.

LISBON, Jan. 24.—The Seculo, commenting on President Wilson's speech, says that the President has the "genius of inopportunity."

"He is inexhaustible," says the Seculo, "as an inventor of untimely pacifists' systems inapplicable to present conditions. One can only praise the idealistic courage with which he continues to proclaim these ideals which are not even original.

"The comity of nations and perpetual peace are two commonplaces which should not be revived when the foundation of the only practical peace lies in the permanent destruction of the germ of war incorporated in the Prussian system."

CANADIANS CRITICISE WILSON.

Attacked in House and a Senate Resolution Aimed at Him.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The peace program of President Wilson came before both houses of the Canadian Parliament tonight. Senator Rufus Pope gave notice of a resolution declaring that "only representatives of allied countries which have taken an active part in the present war" should "participate in negotiations for peace."

W. F. Cockshutt, Conservative, in the lower house, said:

"President Wilson's entrance into the war with his pen is most inopportune. He had, two years ago, the opportunity, by entering the war with an army and a navy, to force peace ere this, and he did not do so.

"The United States was bound by its signature to The Hague Convention to protect the neutrality of Belgium. If their guarantee of peace and the protection of smaller nations is no better in the future than it has been in the past, peace and the smaller nations are better without it."

ALLIES BRING DOWN 11 GERMAN AIRPLANES

Berlin, on the Other Hand, Reports Destruction of Six—Many French Raids.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—French troops made several successful raids last night, the War Office announced today. In the region south of the Somme and in the western district the War Office announced the destruction of eleven enemy machines. Patrol encounters were numerous and artillery activity in the Somme region, on the eastern end of the front. The announcement follows:

"Last night we carried out several [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] of Soyecourt and [illegible] the Somme. [illegible] the enemy [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

STAREK REMOVED AS BANK EXAMINER

William P. Malburn, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Succeeds Him in New York.

NO CHARGES MADE PUBLIC

Deposed Chief Had Been on Leave of Absence and Office Had Been Investigated by Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Controller of the Currency announced today that Charles Starek had been removed as Chief National Bank Examiner for the Second Federal Reserve District at New York, and that William P. Malburn of Colorado, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Malburn took the oath this afternoon and will assume his duties in New York tomorrow.

Beyond the statement that Starek's removal was "for the good of the service," no official explanation was made. The removal had been in contemplation since last November. On Oct. 15 an investigation of Mr. Starek's office was begun by Charles F. Richmond, Chief of the Division of Reports in the office of the Controller, who was put in charge with instructions to find out how Mr. Starek conducted his work. While it was said today that the investigation resulted in evidence upon which charges might be based, and that Mr. Richmond had made an exhaustive report, it is understood that no specific acts were given as reasons for Mr. Starek's dismissal.

Many rumors were in circulation here in regard to the removal of Mr. Starek. Friends were credited with saying that he would "blow the lid off," intimating that he had much to tell that would not be pleasing to those responsible for his removal.

A report current in the Treasury was that the examination had shown disregard of banking transactions involving large operations in stocks in violation of the national banking act. This, however, was not confirmed by the Controller. In view of the confidential duties of a Chief Bank Examiner, the Controller's office probably will not go into details.

The selection of Assistant Secretary Malburn was decided on today after a conference between Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams. Mr. Malburn was next in authority in the Treasury Department to Secretary McAdoo.

The salary of the Chief Bank Examiner at New York is $15,000 a year, fixed by the Controller. Before entering the Government service Mr. Malburn practiced law for ten years in Denver, and for thirteen years had practical national bank experience in Denver. He is a son-in-law of Senator Thomas of Colorado.

The Federal Reserve Board met today and considered the possible necessity of calling for the resignation of Mr. Starek as a Director of the Reserve Bank in consequence of his removal from the other office, but no statement was made beyond the announcement that no conclusion had been reached. It is understood that the matter was referred to a committee with instructions to report tomorrow. Mr. Starek's term as Director would expire Dec. 31, 1917. He was made Deputy Chairman of the board and also Deputy Reserve Agent when the bank was organized in September, 1914. In December, 1915, George Foster Peabody was made Deputy Chairman and Deputy Reserve Agent in place of Mr. Starek.

The removal of Mr. Starek did not surprise bankers. Ever since he went on his vacation, about three months ago—the first he had taken since his assignment to the New York district four years ago—there have been rumors of trouble with the Controller. It was generally known that Mr. Starek had first received leave of absence with pay and that later he had been permitted to continue his vacation without pay.

Mr. Starek has more than once come into conflict with local bankers. In January, 1914, the Mechanics' National Bank sued him in the State Supreme Court to recover alleged damages resulting from his having abstracted two papers from the bank in the course of an examination. Later the action was dismissed, the bank paying Mr. Starek $78.10 costs. On another occasion Mr. Starek had trouble with the President of a national bank who objected to his making a list of the bank's depositors. The controversy was finally adjusted by the bank appealing to Acting Controller of the Currency Kane.

Mr. Starek assisted Controller Williams in preparing the Riggs Bank case, and he was drafted into service in the Cassie Chadwick, Charles W. Morse, and F. A. Heinze cases.

Mr. Starek lives at the Hotel Collingwood, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street. He promised yesterday to issue a statement last night at 9 o'clock, but later changed his mind. It was said at the hotel that he had gone out of town, presumably to Washington.

Nearly Ran Down a British Cruiser.

Captain Charles Beveridge of the American steamship Mooremac, owned by the Commercial South American Line, which arrived in port yesterday from Cuba with 11,000 bags of sugar, said that he narrowly escaped collision with a British cruiser hove to without lights near Cape Charles on Monday night. She flashed a signal light dead ahead just in time to enable him to put his helm hard over and clear her sides. Later he passed four other cruisers which threw their searchlights on his ship. Although the operator tried to talk with them by wireless he got no reply, the Captain said.

BIG STORES OF GOODS IN KUPFER CELLARS

Huge Amounts of Food and Women's Finery Found Where Woman Swindler Lived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The frauds of Frau Kupfer are constantly growing as the investigation proceeds. It was discovered yesterday that Frau Kupfer had rented two enormously large cellars with the house on the Kaiserdam in which she lived. One was filled with thousands of bottles of the best Rhine wine, champagne, port, sherry, and the finest liquors, which represented a large sum.

Hundreds of hams, sides of bacon, and smoked sausage, tinned goods of all kinds and like delicacies were stored in the other cellar.

In a separate storeroom women's finery of all kinds was discovered in quantities sufficient to stock a fair-sized furnishing store. All these goods were purchased by Frau Kupfer for her own and her daughter's use, and all were of the very best quality. There was silk underwear valued by experts at over 20,000 marks, several sets of the finest fur, worth twice as much more, 1,000 pairs of silk stockings, over 100 pairs of brand-new shoes for all occasions, and many other treasures dear to the feminine heart.

Examination of Frau Kupfer's books showed that some persons, who had invested money, had drawn as much as 600 per cent. dividend within twelve months. Those who have lost money now demand that the others, who drew large dividends, shall be compelled to return the money to pay back the former's losses to some extent, but the lucky ones say they did a bonafide business with Frau Kupfer, never suspecting anything wrong.

Frau Kupfer was somewhat a patroness of art and had spent large amounts of money for the production of certain moving pictures.

POLES CHEER COUNCIL.

Celebrate in Warsaw Anniversary of January Revolt of 1863.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Fifteen persons in Warsaw celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the so-called January revolt of 1863, by an ovation to the "State Council," Poland's supreme Governmental body at present. Thousands of persons gathered at noon time in the public square, where orators addressed them, explaining the national importance of the establishment of the State Council and urging Poland's youth to join the Polish Army, the creation of which was demanded by the State Council's proclamation.

Afterward a procession was formed by delegations of political parties, scientific societies, trade unions, male and female pupils of the high schools, Boy Scouts, the Sporting Club, and the League of Polish Women. The procession proceeded along the principal streets, the houses of which were gayly beflagged to the Kronenburg Palace.

Despite the cold weather dense masses of people assembled in the streets, cheering the different sections of the procession enthusiastically, especially those carrying banners bearing inscriptions such as "We are waiting for orders from the State Council," or "Come on to battle with the Russians."

Delegates from the procession entered the palace to greet the assembled State Council as Poland's highest authority, assuring it of the people's enthusiastic and most energetic support, and praising it especially for the principle of equal rights to all citizens, which was particularly emphasized in the State Council's proclamation. Afterward the whole State Council appeared on the balcony, and Crown Marshal von Niemojasky asked the masses in front of the palace for three cheers for all those co-operating in the reconstruction of a mighty Poland.

FUNSTON ORDER A SURPRISE

Guard Had Supposed Col. Johnston's Retirement Permanent.

The order of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department of the Army, reinstating Colonel Gordon Johnston as commanding officer of the Twelfth New York Infantry, was a complete surprise yesterday to National Guard officers in New York. It had been the understanding among them that Colonel Johnston had been permanently deprived of his command, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, division commander of the New York troops, having personally asked General Funston to relieve Colonel Johnston after his resignation on the night of Nov. 28 last.

When General O'Ryan was asked yesterday if he had any comment to make he replied that he would continue his policy of silence regarding the affair.

"General Funston," said General O'Ryan, "is my superior officer and I cannot discuss any action he may take in any matter."

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c—Advt.

DELAY IN STOCK DATA HALTS 'LEAK' HUNT

Continued from Page 1.

was not a large one, it probably would take ten days or two weeks to get the desired data in shape.

Whipple May Be Insistent.

Chairman Henry and Attorney Whipple, when seen at the end of the executive session at which the new resolutions were framed—a session at which President Henry G. S. Noble and attorneys for the Exchange were present—held different views. Mr. Whipple said:

"I understand that a supplemental request will be sent out by the Stock Exchange Governors which will indicate certain information that the committee requires to be given in the first instance—information that we are assured can be given with reasonable promptness. The original request for the remainder of the information rests in abeyance. An adequate plan has been arranged whereby the customers of every broker, who are not the object of this inquiry as defined in the Congressional resolution, will be protected from public disclosure and there will be no disclosure of any transaction or names of men outside the class defined in the Congressional resolution. The committee had indicated that it desires every safeguard against any such disclosures be made."

To this Mr. Whipple added this threat: "If the information desired is given with reasonable promptness by all the brokers, the committee probably will not hold a session earlier than next week. If, however, there should be any refusal of brokers to comply with this request, then there will be an earlier session and a prompt one to deal with that situation."

That the members of the Rules Committee were disappointed by yesterday's developments was made evident in many ways at the session which opened promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning and ended abruptly at noon when Mr. Streit made his announcement about the time the brokers would require to compile the desired information. The first surprise came when Mr. Streit, questioned by Representative Bennet, said that the committee would not even get much of the information it desired if the brokers followed instructions as set forth in the request.

President Henry G. S. Noble of the Stock Exchange was the first witness called when the hearings were resumed yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Mr. Streit, whom all agreed had made a good witness for the Exchange; H. K. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Stock List Committee of the Exchange, and Walter F. Taylor, counsel. His companions were permitted to group themselves about the witness chair and he frequently consulted them.

Discord in Committee Rumored.

Mr. Noble first reported on the resolutions which the Governing Committee of the Exchange had adopted, asserting that copies had been sent to all members early in the morning. Some replies (he did not indicate whether he meant the information desired or simply letters acknowledging the receipt of the resolution and the attitude of the brokers) could be expected by Thursday or Friday, he said.

"I think," he added, "they all realize that speed is desired and that those who are going to respond will respond as quickly as possible."

"Have you any reason to believe that any of the members will assume the responsibility of not complying with the request?" he was asked.

"No," replied the witness.

"You think there is no question that they will give their cordial assistance to the committee?"

"Yes."

"If any individual member declines to accede to the request," remarked Attorney Whipple, "the task of finishing the matter will rest with the committee."

The examination then returned to operations on the Stock Exchange, and a tilt occurred between Attorney Whipple and Congressman Chiperfield, one of the four Republicans on the committee of eleven, which led to lively rumors of a split in the committee. These rumors were denied, however.

It broke while Mr. Whipple was questioning Mr. Noble about methods employed in retiring stocks from the Exchange lists. Mr. Whipple asked Mr. Noble if a "pool" were not an arrangement by which a few persons accumulated a stock and refused to lend it. To this Mr. Noble declined to subscribe, saying a stock might be accumulated by a railroad.

"I don't think you mean that," interrupted Mr. Whipple. "I think you had another thing in mind."

"Mr. Chairman," shouted Mr. Chiperfield, "I don't think the statement of the witness ought to be impugned."

The crowd was on its toes and members of the committee stared at Chiperfield, who, apparently excited, kept his eyes on Whipple. The attorney paused for a moment and then turned to Chairman Henry.

"If I impugned the statement of the witness," he said, "I certainly did not intend to. Do you think I impugned the witness, Mr. Chairman?"

"I want it in the record," retorted Chiperfield, "that I object. I want to say that now so that some day I can make comment which I desire to make. As an individual member of this committee I am going to follow certain lines without regard to counsel or the rest of the committee."

Mr. Whipple said that if he thought he had impugned Mr. Noble he wanted to apologize, and then Mr. Chiperfield broke in again.

"I want to say for one that I am impressed by the spirit of co-operation shown by these gentlemen," he said.

Mr. Chiperfield did not explain where he intended to make his later statement and would not discuss reports that were spread about to the effect that he might address Congress on the subject of the inquiry.

The question of short sales in connection with the retirement of stocks was taken up by Mr. Whipple. Mr. Noble explained that when a stock accumulated in the hands of an individual or a few persons and very little of it was in the hands of the public it was frequently stricken from the list. The same applied to stocks held chiefly in Europe. In both cases, he said, it was practically impossible to borrow stock, and "an awful condition" might be created.

"And when stocks cannot be borrowed the facilities for short selling are diminished, are they not?" asked the attorneys.

"Yes," replied the witness.

Bethlehem Not Closely Held.

"So that one of the reasons for striking a security from the Stock Exchange is its accumulation in the hands of a few persons, because it can't be borrowed, and hence offers little or no opportunity for short trading?"

"Yes."

Before Mr. Noble was excused Representative Bennet asked if Bethlehem Steel were not an example of a narrowly held stock of the kind which was dangerous for out-of-town speculators to deal in because of the difficulty in always making prompt deliveries.

"I have read in the newspapers," said Mr. Bennet, "that Charles M. Schwab controls 60 per cent. of the stock and that only 40 per cent. is on the market. Would you call that stock narrowly held?"

"Yes, but there is always plenty in circulation," replied the witness. He did not, he said, think Bethlehem Steel a good example of closely held stock.

Representative Chiperfield asked the witness if stocks were not frequently held abroad by their owners, who wished to escape taxation, but Mr. Noble pleaded in reply that he had no knowledge on that subject.

The question of Government control of Stock Exchanges came up again when Mr. Streit, a Governor of the Exchange and Chairman of its Committee on Clearing House, was called as the next witness. Representative Chiperfield, who earlier had announced that he would make a statement in regard to the investigation, was the inquisitor, but if he was seeking information for a speech he didn't press his inquiry long.

He wanted to know if there were any exchanges under Government control, and Mr. Streit replied that the Bourse of Paris was operated under strict regulation by the Government. He added that privately operated exchanges in Paris did a greater volume of business. He did not think the establishment of an exchange here operated by the Government would put private exchanges out of business.

Mr. Streit was examined about borrowing and lending of stock for short selling, the operation of the Clearing House and other technical matters, but it was his statement about the time that would be required to get the information demanded by the committee in its first ultimatum which brought the inquisitor up standing and left Mr. Chiperfield breathless. He asked this question which provoked the surprise:

"How long will it take the brokers to supply the records the committee wants?"

"Well," replied Mr. Streit, speaking slowly, "so far as I am concerned, and my firm is a small one, I should say that it would require two weeks to obtain the information the committee asked for."

"How long will it take larger houses?"

"I should say about a month," replied Streit.

The members of the committee, whose official week ends on March 4, so far as the committee is concerned, and in some instances, notably that of Chairman Henry, so far as Congress is concerned, gasped their amazement in unison. Mr. Streit went into a detailed and somewhat technical explanation of how books are kept and why it would require such an extended period.

Mr. Whipple drew from him the statement that by using the balance sheet of a single day as the basis of the reports, and working along on the records day by day, much time could be saved. This was not the system suggested in the first ultimatum. It was adopted later for the second ultimatum.

Mr. Streit said that a balance sheet for his office for any single day probably could be made up by his clerks in forty-eight hours. He admitted also that much time could be saved if the office employes had nothing else to do.

"But in that case," he added, "my office would have to suspend business."

Some houses, he said, had as many as 1,500 accounts and the names of the customers in some instances were kept in the branch offices and were not forwarded to this city when sales were not made here. When suggestion of obtaining outside aid to accelerate the work was made, Mr. Streit said that there were not enough expert accountants in the city to do the work for every Stock Exchange house.

Mr. Whipple pressed his inquiry until he obtained from Mr. Streit a statement that, if certain modifications in the demand were made, it would be possible for him, if he could put the proper force at work, to prepare a trial balance sheet and obtain other essential information from his records in three or four days. Mr. Whipple smiled and said:

"I am asking all these questions solely to inspire members of the Stock Exchange with enthusiasm for co-operation with the committee in getting the information required."

Mr. Whipple said in the afternoon that he would remain in this city in charge of the situation while the Congressmen returned to Washington.

KAHN DENOUNCES ACCUSERS.

Denies to Stock Exchange Partners' Association Profiting by 'Leak.'

Otto H. Kahn of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. again struck back at the authors of the rumor that he had benefited by the "leak" in the President's note to the warring nations in an address to 1,000 financiers last night, in which he eulogized the business ethics and reputation for fair dealing of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Kahn was the chief speaker at the first annual dinner of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange firms at the Hotel Astor. Fully half of the diners were active members of the Stock Exchange.

His address was unique in the fact that in it he conducted an imaginary cross-examination of himself, as he said he had expected he would be questioned when he went to Washington recently to testify before the committee that began the "leak" investigation. He reiterated a statement he had made on that occasion that the charges against him constituted a "cesspool of a wanton calumny, based on nothing but anonymous and irresponsible gossip," and he commented sharply on the difficulty that confronted any investigating body in hunting down "wicked rumor mongers" that "lurk in the background and participated in attacks on innocent persons."

Mr. Kahn said public regulation of the Stock Exchange would become necessary if the authorities of the Exchange should ever fail to meet the requirements of the public function which the organization was created to perform, but there was no similar institution, he said, which so effectively protected the public as did the New York Stock Exchange. He argued for the necessity of publicity in business matters, and for responsiveness to public opinion, which, he said, could not and should not be ignored. His address was, in part, as follows:

"There is no other Stock Exchange in existence in which the public has that control over the execution of orders, which is given to it by the practice—unique to the New York Stock Exchange—of having every single transaction immediately and officially recorded when made and publicly announced on the ticker and on the official daily transaction sheet. I am familiar with the Stock Exchanges in London, Berlin, and Paris, and I have no hesitation in saying that, on the whole, the New York Stock Exchange is the most efficient and best conducted organization of its kind in the world.

"The recommendations made by the commission appointed by Governor Hughes at the time were immediately adopted in toto by the Stock Exchange. Certain abuses which were shown to have crept into its system several years ago were at once rectified. From time to time other failings will become apparent—there may be some in existence at this very moment which have escaped its attention—as they become apparent in every institution, and will have to be met and corrected.

"But I am satisfied that, in cases where public opinion or the proper authorities call attention to any failings which may be found to exist in the Stock Exchange practice, or where such may be discovered by the governing body or the membership of the Exchange, prompt correction can be safely relied upon.

"Personally I have never sold a share of stock short in my life. Short sellers are born, not made. But if there were not people born who sell short, they would almost have to be invented. Short selling has a legitimate place in the scheme of things economic. It acts as a check on undue optimism, it tends to counteract the danger of an upward runaway market, it supplies a sustaining force in a heavily declining market at times of unexpected shock or panic. It is a valuable element in preventing extremes of advance and decline.

"Short selling does become a wrong when and to the extent that the methods and intent of the short seller are wrong, just as, for instance, the practice of thrift becomes a vice when it degenerates into avarice and miserliness. The short seller who goes about like a raging lion (or bear) seeking whom he may devour, he who deliberately smashes values by dint of manipulation or artificially intensified selling amounting in effect to manipulation, or by spreading alarm through untrue reports, or even through merely unverified rumors, does wrong and ought to be punished.

"Perhaps the Stock Exchange authorities are not always alert enough and thorough enough in running down and punishing such spreaders of evil omen, perhaps there is altogether not enough energy and determination in dealing with the grave and dangerous evil of rumor mongering on the Stock Exchange and in brokers' offices, but even Congress, with the machinery of almost unlimited power at its hand, does not always seem to find it easy to hunt the wicked rumor monger to his lair and subject him to adequate punishment. Yet the unwarranted assailing of a man's good name is a more grievous and heinous offence than the assailing, by dint even of false reports, of the market prices of his possessions.

WILSON TWICE VISITS CAPITOL IN ONE DAY

Holds Conference There with Others Besides Senators and Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Wilson made two visits to his office in the Capitol today for conferences, in spite of criticism of his course in that respect voiced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Jones of Washington and repeated freely in the cloak rooms by other Republicans.

The Senate remained in session while the President was seeing callers in his office, just outside the Senate Chamber. The door of the room was left open, and Senators passing in and out could hear snatches of his conversations. Many of the Democrats stopped in, at least for a moment, to shake hands with him.

On previous visits the President's conferences had been devoted entirely to his legislative program, but today he had appointments with several men and women outside of Congress, including Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Frank P. Glass, Vice President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

Leaving the White House after luncheon, Mr. Wilson spent an hour in his Capitol office, and then went for a long walk with Secretary Tumulty. On his return to the Capitol he walked through the lobby back of the Senate Chamber, stopping to shake hands with several Senators.

The only conference today having a direct bearing on the legislative program was held with Majority Leader Kitchin of the House. Mr. Kitchin told the President in detail of the revenue bill agreed upon by the House Ways and Means Committee, the general features of which already had been approved by the Administration, and of efforts being made to speed up the legislative machinery.

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Benjamin Franklin says:
"Don't value a man for the quality he is of, but for the qualities he possesses."

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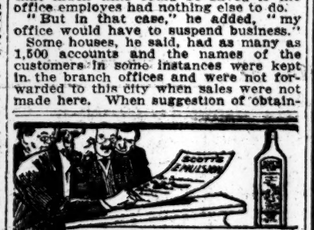

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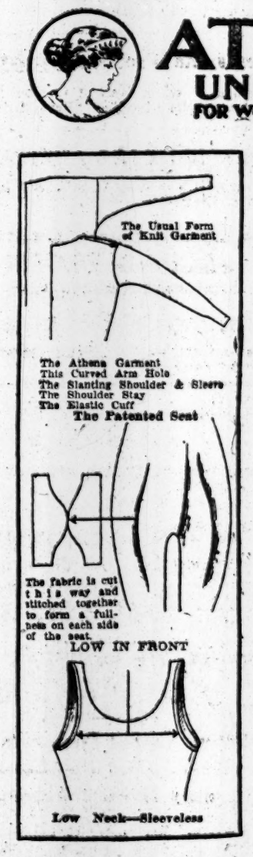
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It affords freedom of the arms and body. There is no stretching of the fabric at one point and no looseness or wrinkling anywhere.

ATHENA Underwear, which is superior in every respect to any other kind, is made in all sizes and of all weights and qualities, at the prices you have been accustomed to pay.

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Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers.

PRICES:
For Women—Vests and Tights 60c to $2.00
For Women—Union Suits..$1.15 to $4.25

Supreme Value
in silk hose is determined not only by beauty of texture and shapeliness, but also by durability. In that important feature
PHOENIX SILK HOSE
stands pre-eminent. It is so serviceable that to wear it daily is true economy.
Women's Silk Hose—*80c, $1.05, $1.50 and $2*
Women's Lisle Hose, *55c*
Men's Silk Hose—*55c, 80c, $1.05 and $1.50*
Men's Lisle Hose, *30c*

Gimbel Brothers
33d St.-BROADWAY-33d St.
Pre-Inventory Sale of Genuine
INNOVATION Wardrobe TRUNKS
At Reductions of $3.75 to $22.50
This will probably be the last time these prices will be offered, as market conditions are fast making it imperative for us to establish new figures.
This annual January INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunk Sale has always had a generous response, so we urge an early selection, especially as the number of trunks in some prices is limited.
These Trunks Guaranteed, As Usual, By Both GIMBELS and the Manufacturers.
Special Sale Prices

Wardrobe Trunks.	Now.	Formerly.
Innovations	$18.75	$22.50
Innovations	27.50	32.50
Innovations	32.00	37.50.
Innovations	45.00	55.00
Innovations	62.50	75.00
Innovations	72.50	95.00

Sale Now in Progress—Extra Selling Space on the Fifth Floor and in the Subway Store.

After Sickness or Operation
doctors prescribe *SCOTT'S EMULSION*—it contains the vital elements nature craves to repair waste, create pure blood and build physical strength.
No Alcohol or Opiate
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-24

WANTED
A technical man, mechanical, age 25 to 28 years, to travel. Selling experience unnecessary. Send school training, two years' experience record and photograph. Salary $100 per month to start, and traveling expenses. Big opportunity for training and advancement. Interview will be granted at a hotel in New York.
HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

CHARGE PURCHASES BILLED MARCH FIRST.
J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.
WILL PLACE ON SALE, TODAY,
Gowns and Dresses
(For Street, Afternoon, Reception and Evening Wear.)
Nearly two hundred fashionable day and evening dresses—from remaining Winter lines, suitable for practically any occasion—and ranging in original prices at $95—$125—$145—to $175 have been divided into two groups—for immediate disposal at
$65 & $85
DANCE FROCKS—A small group of odds and ends from depleted lines—somewhat soiled from showing—Original prices were $25 more than double the closing price, of.....
$125 to $225 Wraps—at $65 & $95
Fur-trimmed styles of silk, satin and velvet.
$75 to $145 Suits—at $38 & $58
For street and afternoon wear (Fur-trimmed)
$95 to $195 Coats—at $55, $75 & $95
Velvet and rich cloth materials; luxuriously trimmed with fur.
Fur Coats: $95—$195—$245—$350
Formerly $165, $195, $350 to $625
Fur Sets: $35—$50—$95
Formerly $65, $95, $125 to $195

B. Altman & Co.
Porch Rugs of
FORMOSA FIBRE
are an exclusive and highly attractive novelty, recently imported and now being featured by B. Altman & Co.
The wearing qualities of these Rugs are unrivaled, while their unique color combinations are unlike anything ever before displayed in America.
Inspection is invited.
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

United States District Court
Middle District of Tennessee
Nashville Division
Mercantile Trust Company
vs. 1106. Equity
Tennessee Central Railroad

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, on November 15th, 1916, Equity Journal A, page 265 et seq., I, as Special Master, appointed for such purpose by said decree, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the property of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company hereinafter described, in bar of and free from all its rights and equity of redemption, and upon the following terms, to wit:—ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,350,000.00) in cash, which will be the minimum bid, and the balance of said purchase price, if any, may be paid in bonds or interest coupons secured by the mortgage in suit, as provided in the decree of sale, or by two payments evidenced by notes, due in six and twelve months after the date of sale, and lien retained to secure their payment.

No bid will be accepted by a party offering to bid for the property who has not previously deposited with the Special Master Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash or a certified check on a Bank in Nashville, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, or New York, New York.

Said sale will be made at the South Door of the County Court House of Davidson County, Tennessee, in Nashville, Tennessee, at twelve o'clock noon on

Thursday, February 15th, 1917.

The property that I will offer for sale is described in the bill of complaint in this cause and the decree of sale, and is as follows, to wit:

All and singular the main line of railroad of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, extending from the City of Harriman in the County of Roane and State of Tennessee westwardly through said county and through the counties of Cumberland, Putnam, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Cheatham and Montgomery, in said State of Tennessee, and into the County of Christian, in the State of Kentucky, to the City of Hopkinsville, in said State of Kentucky; also a branch line of railway in said County of Smith and State of Tennessee, extending from the main line to the Cumberland River, opposite the town of Carthage, in said County of Smith; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Putnam, in the State of Tennessee, extending from the town of Monterey, in said county, northwardly into the counties of Overton and Pentress, in the State of Tennessee; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland, known as Millstone Spur; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland formerly known as the Cumberland Plateau Railroad; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Montgomery and State of Tennessee known as the Red River Furnace Branch Railroad, embracing in all the lines of railroad, including the usual and necessary sidings, about 341.36 miles;

Also all lands, tenements, hereditaments, ways and rights of way owned, held or possessed by the said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also all other branch lines of railroad owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all extensions thereof and all sidings, switches, spurs, tracks, bridges, depots, fences, stations, station yards, section houses, tanks, warehouses, freight houses, engine houses, car and machine shops, and all other buildings, fixtures and improvements of whatever kind and description owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in said States of Kentucky and Tennessee; also all locomotives, tenders, stationary engines, cars, trucks, pushcars, handcars, and all other rolling stock and equipment, and all tools and implements, machinery, material and supplies owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, with their appurtenances; also all other property, real, personal and mixed, and all rights, privileges and franchises owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, or in which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; also all reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, rents, issues and profits of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in and to all property owned, held or possessed by it or in which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; and also the interest of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in any contracts or leases held by it; also all rights, franchises, easements and privileges accruing to the company under and by virtue of its leases from the Nashville Terminal Company running for the period of ninety-nine (99) years from the first day of May, 1901, and the first day of April, 1911.

Dec. 14, 1916. R. L. DOAK, Special Master.

FREIGHT CONGESTION TO LAST TILL PEACE

Railroad Presidents Say There Is No Prospect of Relief While War Continues.

FEDERAL CONTROL ADVISED

Head of New York Central Tells Druggists' Syndicate Divided Regulation Is a Burden.

Relief from freight congestion on the railroads of this country cannot be expected until the end of the war, Presidents of a number of trunk lines asserted yesterday in statements sent to the convention of the American Druggists' Syndicate, in session at Long Island City. Conditions precipitated by the war have caused the railroads to be called upon to perform a service in many instances 40 per cent. in excess of the preceding year, according to one of the railroad executives, and the roads did not have the reserve for such a condition.

A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, asserted that the Interstate Commerce Commission and State Commissions, "many of which," he said, "took no general view of the transportation problem as a whole, embarrassed the operations of the railroads. He advocated the establishment of a national commission "as broad as the nation itself, with all the ramifications and powers possessed by the Federal Court, the present Interstate and State Commissions, under one central authority."

"The Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the interstate rates," he said, "makes specifications as to the safety appliances used in cars in interstate traffic and upon engines, boilers, and the various minor mechanical details of interstate equipment. There are forty-eight States following in its wake and doing the same thing for intrastate business. Men from both commissions often inspect the same equipment at the same time, filling out their different blanks and making their different suggestions.

"Sometimes a piece of equipment which can operate in one State cannot operate in another. To obtain the consent to purchase a piece of equipment for most urgent need often requires the approval and concurrence of half a dozen different commissions, notwithstanding the fact that the equipment is used in interstate traffic.

"Again, other special commissions are created by legislative acts in each State giving to cities, and even villages, almost supreme power to regulate the railroads within their corporate limits. Such commissions exist all over the United States. Some of them are created for a broad purpose and may be beneficial; many of them take no general view of the transportation problem as a whole.

"For instance, one State recently passed an act empowering the Superintendent of Public Works of a village to reconstruct a railroad through the village principally at the cost of the railroad, at an expenditure of several millions of dollars, and with power to do it in a way which would embarrass the operation of a railroad 500 miles long and embarrass the business of several million people in other communities.

"With these facts in view is it not a marvel and a monument to American enterprise that the American railroad has been able to build the most powerful equipment, operate the fastest trains, and perform a service at less cost than any other railroad system in the world?"

Sufficient empty freight cars to meet the present need of shippers would only make the situation worse, in the opinion of Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for, he said, "the congestion at unloading points would then certainly become serious."

E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, also believed that the congestion depended entirely on the duration of the war.

Similar views were expressed in statements from Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad, and W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

NO CHANGE IN FRENCH LINE.

Denied That Government Will Carry Freight in Staterooms.

Commenting on persistent reports that the French Government purposed to take over its passenger service, Oscar Cauchois, General Manager of the French Line, said yesterday that he had received no word from the head office in Paris regarding such action. "On the contrary," he said, "we have received the sailing dates by cable of the Espagne, Jan. 27; Chicago, Feb. 3; Touraine, Feb. 10, and Rochambeau, Feb. 17, from Bordeaux, and are continuing to book passengers for them from New York.

"The idea of converting a passenger steamship into a freighter by putting cargo in the cabins, as has been reported, is ridiculous. The Espagne carries 800 tons of cargo and the Touraine 1,200 tons, and when that amount is on board they are down to their draft, and you cannot load any more.

"There are eighty steamships under charter to the French Line, as well as our own ships, and 95 per cent. of the cargo from New York is consigned to the Government. The remaining 5 per cent. of the space is allotted to various organizations in the United States that are aiding the national defense."

First in Dry Goods Advertising

In December The New York Times published 289,447 lines of dry goods and women's specialty shops advertisements, a gain of 71,129 lines over December, 1915, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York morning newspaper.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

FOLLOWING our usual custom we have not quoted any comparative values in this announcement.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

MERCHANDISE here advertised will be on sale at these prices for TO-DAY ONLY.

To-Day Is the Day of 100 Specials

THE numbers corresponding to each of the items here announced will be found upon sign cards at the counters and tables where the merchandise is displayed.

No Telephone or Mail Orders for These Specials Can Be Accepted.

BASEMENT FLOOR

No. 1 *Mendel Wardrobe Trunks, $22.75*
¾ size; hard fibre covered and lined with cretonne. 45 inches high—regulation height.

No. 2 *Never-break Wardrobe Trunks, $25.50*
Full sized trunks equipped with 12 hangers, draw bolt, and snap lock. Hard fibre covered round edges.

No. 3 *Women's Traveling Bags, $8.25*
Light-weight genuine Seal Bags, silk or leather lined. Sizes 16 to 18 inches.

No. 4 *Black Enamel Suit Cases, $4.25*
Well protected corners and sewed on handles. Sizes 24 or 26 in.

MAIN FLOOR

No. 5 *Women's Leather Hand Bags, 75c*
Goat-Morocco Bags with self-covered or nickel frames. Some with centre compartments.

No. 6 *Women's Hand Bags, $1.75*
Velvet and Morocco frame bags with self-covered or metal frames. Fitted with purse and mirror.

No. 7 *Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, $5*
Flat model, gold lined. Separate compartment for each cigarette.

No. 8 *Men's Leather Belts with Sterling Silver Buckles, 95c*
Engine turned, hand-engraved or plain.

No. 9 *250 Men's Caps, 95c*
Made with inside bands to protect the ears. Good assortment of colors.

No. 10 *1,000 Men's Soft Hats and Derbies, $1.75*
Advance Spring styles. Derbies are in Black and Brown; soft hats may be had in Black, Brown, Green, Pearl, Slate, Oxford.

No. 11 *Silk Tourist Cases, 50c*
Rubber lined compartments for toilet articles.

No. 12 *Black Glass Flower Bowls, $1.75*
10-inch size. Fitted with flower holder containing ornamental flowers, and imitation bird or butterfly.

No. 13 *High-Grade Stationery, 25c Box*
One quire with envelopes to match. Eaton, Crane & Pike; Hurd's, Whiting, Papeterie. All wanted colors and sizes.

No. 14 *Irish Lawn and Crane's Mourning Papeteries, 25c Box*
Borders in a variety of widths.

No. 15 *Men's Gloves, 79c*
Chamois color, imported Suede Gloves, pique sewn.

No. 16 *Men's Gauntlet Gloves, $1.69*
Black gauntlet Gloves, in odd sizes.

No. 17 *Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches, $3.95*
Convertible bracelet model.

No. 18 *Solid Gold Lavallieres, $4.50*
Diamond set, in a variety of beautiful designs.

No. 19 *Real Coral Cameo Rings, $3.95*
Solid Gold Coral Cameo Rings, in green or rose finish.

No. 20 *Solid Gold Scarf Pins, 95c*
A number of artistic designs, many of which are set with Amethyst, Sapphire, Diamond and Pearl combinations.

No. 21 *Men's Tan Capeskin Gloves, $1.39*

No. 22 *Men's Knitted Gloves, 89c*

No. 23 *Women's Suede Lisle Gloves, 45c*
Made of Chamois Suede Lisle, in White only.

No. 24 *Women's Kid Gloves, $1.45*
Made of French Kid, in black or white.

No. 25 *Women's Knitted Gloves, 89c*

No. 26 *Women's Glace Gloves, 69c*
Made of tan Glace Lambskin. Broken assortments.

No. 27 *Women's Silk Hosiery, 85c*
Consisting of several weights, in Black and White, also—plain Black, self clocked and novelty stripe effects.

No. 28 *Women's Boudoir Slippers, 29c*
Japanese Embroidered Boudoir Slippers, in Pink, Blue or Rose.

No. 29 *Music Folios at $1*
Made of grained leather. Will hold sheet music or stiff cover instruction book. Size, when open, 12x15 in.

No. 30 *Saks' Special Brief Case, $3.50*
Made of Tan or Dark Brown Sole Leather, Black Seal or Crepe Grain Cowhide. Two pockets. Size 11x15.

No. 31 *Men's Knitted Reefers, 39c*
Made of Mercerized Silk. White with black striped borders, Pearl Grey, and all White.

No. 32 *Men's Hdkfs., 6 for $1.05*
Imported. Made of fine quality Egyptian Yarn. Broken assortment; not all initials.

No. 33 *Men's Cheney Silk Hdkfs., 39c*
Made of heavy grade Cheney Silk with colored borders.

No. 34 *Men's Pajamas at $1*
Perfect fitting garments, in a variety of fine mercerized fabrics. Plain colors and striped designs.

No. 35 *Men's Silk Reefers at 85c*
Crochetted and Silk Reefers in plain White, Pearl, and Black with White stripes.

No. 36 *Men's Neckwear at 29c*
Large, open-end Scarfs, in stripes and floral patterns.

No. 37 *Men's Shirts at $1.00*
Made in a variety of fine shirtings, in plain colors, stripes and Jacquard designs.

No. 38 *Men's Pajamas at $1.35*
Superior quality, in a fine assortment of weaves; Oxford, Cheviots, plain colors and striped designs.

No. 39 *Men's and Women's Umbrellas, $1*
Strong, tape-edge American Taffeta (cotton) Umbrellas, with natural, mission and loop handles. Paragon frames.

No. 40 *Men's Walking Sticks, $1*
Pimento, Cornell, Whangee, and Imitation Snakewood. Plain or sterling silver trimmed.

SECOND FLOOR

No. 41 *Children's Rompers, 45c*
Made of Galatea, Chambray, or Gingham, in stripes and checks. Sizes 6 months to 6 years.

No. 42 *Children's Bath Robes, $1.45, $1.95 and $2.45*
Made of eiderdown and blanket materials. Odd lots. All sizes in the assortment.

No. 43 *Children's Stockings, 3 prs. 50c*
Fine ribbed cotton stockings, in black or white. Sizes 6 to 10.

No. 44 *Boys' Mackinaws, $3.75*
Very smart skating pocket models, made of mackinaw plaids. Broken assortments. Ages 9 to 17.

No. 45 *Boys' Washable Suits, $1.15*
In a splendid variety of new models, in white or colors. Ages 2½ to 8.

No. 46 *Women's Felt Slippers, 95c*
Ribbon trimmed. Colors: Pink, Grey, Navy.

No. 47 *Skating Shoes, $3.45*
For Women, Misses and Boys. Obtainable in black, tan or white. Skates attached free of charge.

No. 48 *Women's High-Cut Boots, $3.95*
Button models, made of patent and gun metal calf, with cloth tops.

No. 49 *Children's Colored Dresses, 95c, $1.35 and $2.15*
In solid colors, checks, and stripes, made of Gingham, Chambray, and Crepes. Sizes 2 to 6 years in the lot.

No. 50 *Misses' Serge Dresses, $10.95*
Smart tailored models, made of men's wear serge. Embellished with gilt embroidery. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 51 *Misses' Spring Skirts, $3.75*
Two new sport models. Made of All-wool Overplaids, Navy or Black Serge. Length 33 to 37 inches.

No. 52 *Misses' Taffeta Dresses, $10.95*
Dressy models for afternoon wear, with collar of Georgette Crepe. Embroidered with gold thread. Colors: Navy, Tan, Rose, and Hague. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 53 *Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats, $16.50*
Full-ripple and broad-belted models, developed in Panne Cheviot, with large collar of Kit Coney. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 54 *Misses' Winter Suits, $20*
Plain tailored or fur-trimmed. Made of Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Gabardine and Fine Serges. Broken sizes.

No. 55 *Girls' Washable Dresses, 85c*
Waist-line, box-plaited and braid-trimmed models. Made of fine quality Chambray. Colors: Blue, Pink and Reseda. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

No. 56 *Girls' Winter Suits, $9.50*
Made of Velour Checks, Cheviot and Gabardine. Broken sizes and incomplete color range.

THIRD FLOOR

No. 57 *New Sport Blouses at $2.89*
Made of Tub Silk or Crepe de Chine, in smart stripe effects. High or low collars, beautifully hemstitched, in self color or white.

No. 58 *New Model Crepe de Chine Blouses, $2.89*
Copies of imported Spring models. Fronts beautifully embroidered and embellished with insets of fine Venise and Filet laces. Also dainty tucked models, with deep collars and turnback cuffs. In all the new colors.

No. 59 *Crepe de Chine Blouses, $2.89*
Copies of high-priced models. Pleated frilled fronts; others with revers. Deep collar and cuffs are finished with hemstitching. To be had in all the most fashionable colors.

No. 60 *Crepe de Chine Blouses, $3.65*
Plain, embroidered and frilled models, showing new effects in collars and cuffs. Edged with satin piping or hemstitched. Colors: Bronze, Gold, Citron, Maize, Coral, White and Flesh.

No. 61 *Smart Sport Blouses, 79c*
Made of corded or satin-striped Voiles, cross-bar novelty Crepe, and Madras. Round, square or pointed collars, and tailored or turn-back cuffs.

No. 62 *New Voile Blouses, $1.69*
Embroidered in self or colored embroideries, and in plain tucked and frilled effects, trimmed with Val., Venise or Filet laces. Six styles to select from.

No. 63 *Cap and Scarf Sets, $2.25*
Set consists of Tam o'Shanter or toque and long fringed scarfs. Colors: Rose, with white; Green, Purple, and Blue with white.

No. 64 *Women's Silk Sweaters, $25*
The very newest models with long sash and patch pockets. Colors: Blue, Rose, Peach, Pink and Yellow.

No. 65 *Women's Sweaters at $7.75*
Made of Shetland Wool. Full-belted model, 32 inches long. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple, Peach; also White.

No. 66 *Linen Lace Bandeaux, $1.25*
Made of all over linen lace, with Cluny lace edging and ribbon straps. Lined with pink silk mull.

No. 67 *Wash Satin Bandeaux, 95c*
In flesh color or white, trimmed with Cluny lace and ribbon. Also to be had in Pussy Willow Silk.

No. 68 *New Brassieres at 75c*
Various makes, trimmed with Cluny or embroidery.

No. 69 *Modart Front-Laced Corsets, $3.50*
Medium and low bust. Made of plain broche, trimmed with embroidery. Quantity limited.

No. 70 *Corsets in Various Makes, 89c*
Low and medium top models, suitable for every type of figure. Incomplete assortments. Sizes from 19 to 30, but not in every make.

No. 71 *La Vida Corsets, $4.85*
Made of mercerized Broche or French Coutil, in four new Spring models. Trimmed with lace and ribbon.

No. 72 *Women's Lounging Robes, $2.98*
Loose models in Corduroy, and coatee model in Crepe. Hand-embroidered. Assorted colors.

No. 73 *Wool Crepe Negligees, $1.98*
Straight and belted models. Pink, Blue and Lavender.

No. 74 *Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear at $2.45*
Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises. Plain and lace-trimmed models. Broken sizes.

No. 75 *Crepe de Chine Bodices, 90c*
Lace trimmed. All sizes in the assortment.

No. 76 *Women's Silk Petticoats, $3.45*
Made of Taffeta or Soiree; some with Jersey top. In all wanted colors.

FOURTH FLOOR

No. 77 *Women's Tailored Suits, $27.50*
Made of the most fashionable materials for immediate wear, including Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Vigereaux Wool Jersey, and Oxford Mixtures. Colors: Grey, Navy, Black, Oxford, and Checks. All sizes to 44.

No. 78 *Women's Fur-Trimmed Suits, $21.50*
Fashioned of fine Broadcloth, Velour, Gabardine, Wool Jersey and Twill-back Velveteen.

No. 79 *Women's Sport Skirts, $6.95*
Two new Spring models, showing new pockets and belts. Made of fancy Velour Checks, in all the wanted colors.

No. 80 *Women's Sport & Dress Skirts, $4.65*
Made of Velour Plaids and Checks, Serges and Broadcloth. All colors.

No. 81 *Women's Serge Dresses, $13.85*
New Spring models, in long-line plaited effects. Navy or black. Sizes 34 to 42.

No. 82 *Women's Dresses, $16.85*
Made of Crepe de Chine, and Georgette Crepe. Also dainty taffeta dresses, beautifully hand-embroidered. Colors: Grey, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Navy and Black.

No. 83 *Women's Sport Skirts, $3.85*
Made of Wide Wale Velvet Corduroy, in new models. White only. All sizes.

No. 84 *Women's Salts' Arcadian Lamb Coats, $22.50*
Full-ripple models, with large collar of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with satin and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46.

No. 85 *Women's Winter Coats, $18.75*
Smart ⅞ length models, made of Broadcloth. Lined throughout with satin and interlined. Black, Navy, Brown and Grey.

No. 86 *Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats, $27.50*
Two distinct models, fashioned of Salt's Esquimette Plush, with large collar of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with satin and interlined. Sizes 34 to 46.

No. 87 *Women's Wool Velour Coats, $16*
New ⅞ model. Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

No. 88 *Women's Broadcloth Coats, $29.50*
Charming semi-fitted model, with large collar and deep cuffs, of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and interlined. Sizes 34 to 46.

No. 89 *Women's Rubberized Raincoats, $4.85*
Guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Made of mercerized Poplin or Cantonette. All colors and sizes.

No. 90 *Women's Fashionable Coats, $45*
The very newest models, made of Velvet Velour, Baffin Seal, Imported Plush, Sealette or Salts' Arcadian Lamb. Some with collar, cuffs and border of fur. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne or Skinner's Satin.

No. 91 *Women's Winter Coats at $35*
Made of Salts' Sealette or Arcadian Lamb, with large collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's satin. Sizes 34 to 46.

FIFTH FLOOR

No. 92 *Smoking Jackets and House Coats at $5.95*
Made of double-faced woollen cloth. Silk corded edges and frogs. Colors: Grey, Blue, Brown, Green, and Maroon.

No. 93 *Men's Terry Robes at $2.95*
Richly colored Jacquard patterns, in Blue, Grey, Tan, and Lavender.

No. 94 *Men's Lounging Robes, $10.35*
Shawl collar model, made of all-wool cloths, in plaid pattern. Silk cord trimmed or with cloth binding.

No. 95 *Men's Blanket Robes, $4.35*
Made of superior quality blankets, in coat style with shawl or convertible collar. Very attractive patterns.

No. 96 *Men's Blanket Robes, $2.95*
Made of soft, warm blankets, in robe style. Colors: Blue, Grey, Red and Brown.

No. 97 *Men's Hockey and Skating Boots, $4.45*
Both black and tan. All sizes.

No. 98 *Men's Pumps at $4.45*
Goodyear welted. Made of Patent or Gun Metal Calf.

SIXTH FLOOR

No. 99 *Men's Auto Mittens, $2.25*
Made of Black Capeskin with lambswool lining.

No. 100 *Men's Sheepskin-Lined Coats, $7.25*
Made of Drab Moleskin Cloth with lamb collar.

ABOUT OURSELVES

"With the assistance of the efficient machinery of a title company, Edward F. Mellon managed to conclude the purchase of the residence which he occupies at No. 120 East 65th Street in time to present the deed to his wife on Xmas morning."
—THE GLOBE, Dec. 26, 1916.

THE GLOBE ought to have said that it was our company whose good work enabled Santa Claus to arrive on time.

Helping people when quick action is vital is something that we do not only at Xmas but all through the year.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Mid-Iron Shot

Many a promising score has been spoiled by mid-iron work which was not altogether the fault of the player.

If you intend to play the game, play it with the best drivers, brassies and irons on the market.

Slazenger or Gibson Irons are sure to give you satisfaction. At $2.24 they are reasonably priced.

You can be fitted out at Macy's for a season of Winter golf on the Southern links at savings well worth any man's while.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

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Misha Appelbaum

SUBJECT:
"Militarism, or President Wilson's Peace Plan."

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Charlotte Lund, Soprano
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OSBORNE-WAX TEST OF WRITING BLOCKED

Slade Objects to Penmanship Exhibition by the Two, Side by Side Before Jury.

'ONLY WIFE' FACES 'OLIVER'

Prisoner Witness Blushes as Letters He Wrote to Her Are Read Aloud in the Safford Perjury Trial.

The prosecution in the case of Franklin D. Safford, the Plainfield Hotel clerk who is being tried for perjury in the United States District Court, ended its rebuttal yesterday, but before closing William Rand, Jr., sought to have a novel handwriting test made before the jury.

Safford is charged by the Government with having falsely testified before United States Commissioner Houghton that James W. Osborne, the lawyer, was the "Oliver Osborne" who took Rae Tanzer to the Plainfield Hotel on Oct. 18, 1914. In the trial there have been presented in evidence letters to several women, letters to Rae Tanzer, hotel registers, and other bits of writing it has been admitted were written by "Oliver Osborne."

The question has been whether James W. Osborne or Charles H. Wax, self-confessed "Oliver," wrote them. Handwriting experts for the defense have testified that the letters to Rae Tanzer and to other women were penned by James W. Osborne, and the Government expert, on the witness stand yesterday, testified just as positively that James W. Osborne could not have written them.

Mr. Rand's proposal was to place James W. Osborne, whom the defense accuses of having posed as "Oliver Osborne," and Wax, who declares it was he who really used that name and wrote all the letters, side by side at a table in front of the jury, and let each write the same thing from dictation. He proposed, as fast as the sheets were covered, to hand them "hot" to the jurymen and let them decide by this test who did in fact pen the writings on which the case hinges.

Preparations were made and the two witnesses had taken their places at tables when the test was blocked by the objection of Benjamin Slade, counsel for Miss Tanzer. He based his objection on the ground that such testimony was a matter for the main presentation of the case and not a proper matter for rebuttal. Judge Learned Hand sustained him.

Just as the Government finished its rebuttal, James W. Osborne was recalled to the stand to tell how he had worked late on Christmas Eve and could not have met Rae Tanzer on that night, as she has said he did.

"Mr. Osborne, I now ask you on your word as a citizen, on your honor as a lawyer, and your honor as a man, did you at any time known or see Rae Tanzer before you saw her in the United States Commissioner's office?" asked Mr. Rand.

"On my honor as a gentleman and on my oath as an American citizen, I never in my life saw Rae Tanzer before she was brought into Commissioner Houghton's office," he replied, loudly and with fist working up and down on the arm of his chair to emphasize his earnestness.

Wax had the first opportunity yesterday to meet in court the "only woman he ever married." She is Ethel Brooks, whom he wedded under the name of Masie Mason Nye, in June, 1914. He walked forward and faced the witness stand without embarrassment, but later he blushed to the roots of his hair when Mr. Slade began to read some of the letters he had written to her. To Miss Brooks, as with the other women, Wax used to write letters as though he was away and hand them to her or leave them lying about the house where she could get them.

The trial will be continued today.

SCHWAB WRITES A BOOK.

Steel Man Discusses Success in a Work Just Published.

Charles M. Schwab has written a book. It is called "Succeeding With What You Have," and it has just been printed by the Century Company. In his work Mr. Schwab discredits the theory that genius is responsible for the outstanding successes in American business today.

"These men, I am convinced," Mr. Schwab says of them, "are not natural prodigies. They won out by using normal brains to think beyond their manifest daily duty."

American industry, he says, is "spilling over" with the men who started even with the present leaders. He says that there is not a man in power at the Bethlehem steel plant who did not begin at the bottom and work his way up.

"Young men may enjoy dropping their work at 5 or 6 o'clock and slipping into a dress suit for an evening of pleasure, but the habit has certain drawbacks," the writer asserts. "I happen to know several able-bodied gentlemen who get it so completely that now they are spending all their time, days as well as evenings, in dress suits, serving food in fashionable restaurants to men who did not get the dress-suit habit until somewhat later in life.

"I have yet to hear an instance where misfortune hit a man because he worked overtime.

"The man who fails to give fair service during the hours for which he is paid is dishonest. The man who is not willing to give more than this is foolish.

"In the modern business world 'pull' is losing its power. 'Soft snaps' have been sponged off the slate. The President's son starts at scratch. Achievement is the only test.

"Captains of industry are not hunting money. America is heavy with it. They are seeking brains—specialized brains—and faithful, loyal service. Brains are needed to carry out the plans of those who furnish the capital.

"The chap who goes to college only because it suits his parents to send him, and who drifts dreamily through his classes, gets a disagreeable jolt when he lands a job outside with a salary attached to it. Furthermore, if the college man thinks that his education gives him a higher social status, he is riding for a fall."

MISS MORSE WINS SUIT.

Entitled to Relief in Metropolitan Line Case, Court Decides.

In an opinion filed yesterday by Vice Chancellor Lane in the Chancery Court, Newark, in the suit brought by Miss Jennie Morse against the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey, Edward D. Robbins, former Vice President and general counsel of the New Haven Railroad, is held by the court to be the main factor in the litigation of the complainants and is liable to be called to account for any benefits he may have obtained.

The bill of complaint charged that through deals made by Robbins, acting for the New Haven road, the Metropolitan Steamship Company was forced out of business, and deprived of most of its properties. The purpose of the deal made by Robbins was to eliminate competition by water lines between New York and Boston, it was alleged.

After a brief review of the charges the court says: "I find that the charges are proven, and this, I think, may be demonstrated by what actually transpired." The question of the form of relief to be given to the complainant was reserved by the Vice Chancellor for another opinion.

Osborne's "Trusty" Sentenced.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Samuel L. Richards, ex-Secretary of the Sing Sing Prisoners' Mutual Welfare League and "Trusty" of Thomas Mott Osborne when he was Warden there, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary today for violating his parole. He was accused of passing a forged check on New York.

FOR NIGHT COURT INQUIRY.

Chief Magistrate Will Investigate Charges Against Church's Lawyers.

Charges made by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Van Casteel against legal representatives of the Church of the Ascension's Public Forum who practice in the Woman's Night Court were yesterday referred by both sides to Chief Magistrate McAdoo and District Attorney Swann, and a thorough inquiry is promised. Mr. Van Casteel asserted that the forum's lawyers had accepted remuneration from women whom they were supposed to defend without pay. In a statement issued yesterday with Mr. Swann's approval, Mr. Van Casteel said:

"I am informed that a representative of the Church of the Ascension approached the family of a girl committed to an institution and asked for $200 to get her released. Representatives of the church have stated to me in open court that in some cases tried in that court they did take fees."

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, said last night that the charges of Mr. Van Casteel were "entirely without foundation." Members of the church's Legal Committee added that Mr. Van Casteel was "temperamentally unfit" for his position and promised to prove it.

Queens Wants Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Peter M. Daly, Democrat of Queens introduced a bill today which provides that after the terms of office of the present Public Service Commissioners have expired in the new appointments Queens shall have representation.

PRESIDENT TO HAVE SPECIAL DIET MENU

Supervisors of the Police Test Here Try to Devise an Extra Good Meal for Him.

BUT WITHIN 25-CENT LIMIT

Request from Canada for Bills of Fare—Guard Officer Interested as a Military Economist.

President Wilson, who has offered to try one or more of the diet squad's menus at the White House table, providing Mrs. Wilson approves, is to have a special menu, which will be sent to Washington tomorrow. But this menu will not cost more than 25 cents for three meals.

Dr. Fisk, Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute; Miss Mary S. Rose, a professor at the Teachers' College, and Miss Mary McCormack, one of the dietitians at the diet kitchen at 49 Lafayette Street, were busy yesterday afternoon preparing it.

Miss Eula McClary, assistant manager of the diet kitchen, went to Washington to interest Miss Margaret Wilson in the food demonstration. Miss Wilson was away when she arrived, and, at the suggestion of Secretary Tumulty, Miss McClary had a talk with the President. The President said, according to Miss McClary's statement yesterday:

"From what I hear of the experiment, you are carrying a big message to the people."

The President suggested that Secretary D. F. Houston of the Department of Agriculture might be interested in the work of the diet squad, and he advised Miss McClary to tell the Secretary something of the work.

Many Requests for Menus.

Among the many letters received at the diet kitchen yesterday and at the institute were requests for menus and recipes from ten States and one from Canada. A physician, writing for menus and recipes, said he had a number of poor patients to whom the knowledge of these food results "would be equally as good for them as doubling their income."

The larger part of the letters were from housewives. One woman sent twenty-five two-cent stamps, with names of as many of her friends, for whom she desired the menus and recipes. Teachers and others are using them for domestic science studies, and Superintendents of schools in several States are making similar use of the information. A commanding officer of up-State infantry companies applied for menus and recipes with a view to seeing if they could be used to advantage for military purposes.

So far as the twelve rookies in the diet squad are concerned they would be pleased if the experiment continued indefinitely. They are getting free food, which they say is good enough and appetizing enough for anybody, and they are saving money. One of the rookies summed up their view of the situation last night in this way:

The "Calorie Boys" Happy.

"We have learned how to live in the best way at a cost of $7.50 a month. A Broadway dinner for a party of twelve would feed one of us for a year. Hurrah for the calorie boys!"

Here is the diet served yesterday:

Breakfast.
Hominy and milk.
Toast and butter.
Coffee.
Cost, 7 cents—370 calories.

Luncheon.
Baked lima beans.
Boston brown bread and butter.
Sliced oranges and bananas with shredded cocoanut.
Tea, milk.
Cost, 3 cents—965 calories.

Dinner.
Liver and bacon.
Creamed potatoes.
Whole wheat bread and butter.
Coffee, jelly.
Tea, milk.
Cost, 10 cents—1,260 calories.

The statements of members of the squad, to the effect that they feel better mentally and physically than they did at the beginning of the experiment two weeks ago, are borne out, apparently, by their increase in weight.

In fact, the increase in weight was a subject of consideration on the part of the supervisors yesterday, who decided that a slight reduction in food of heat units would be better for the men and keep their weight normal. They will be given less protein combinations and more bulky forms of diet. According to the scientists the men are not working hard enough to dispose of the excess of food values contained in their diet.

A MODEL WILL

A large investor recently wrote in his Will instructions to his executors to "invest all moneys . . . in bonds and mortgages guaranteed by the Lawyers Mortgage Company."

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus and Profits $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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Commodore Wm. B. Evans Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24.—Commodore William B. Evans, one of the foremost business men of Baltimore, prominent in politics, and long a devotee of aquatic sports, died tonight at his home, 1,125 North Caroline Street. He was in his seventy-seventh year. Commodore Evans was born on a farm near Newark, Ohio.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
Whistler's
Important Painting
"The White Girl"
From the Collection of Thomas Way, Esq., of London. The Artist described this together with "The Painter's Mother," "Thomas Carlyle" and "Miss Alexander" as one of the important works in the Pall Mall Exhibition of his paintings in 1874.
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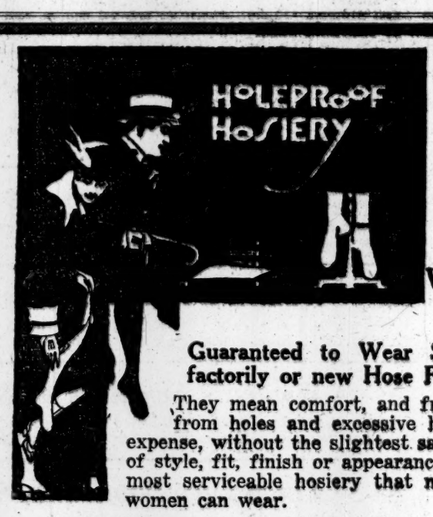

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They mean comfort, and freedom from holes and excessive hosiery expense, without the slightest sacrifice of style, fit, finish or appearance—the most serviceable hosiery that men or women can wear.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.80; Mercerized - - $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs - - $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, $2.40; Silk Lisle - - $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs - $3.30

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Remarkable Novel

THE WORLD FOR SALE

Praise continues unabated for this splendid story. The Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "A romance of the Canadian Northwest; a book to stay with to the end." The New York Tribune says: "It is the love story that counts most, romantic, gripping, one of the best Sir Gilbert has written." The London Chronicle says: "Jolly well worth the price." The Chicago Evening Post says: "If you wish to spend a delightful winter evening get 'The World for Sale,' tuck yourself with it into a comfortable armchair by the fire and—there you are."

Illustrated; $1.35 net.

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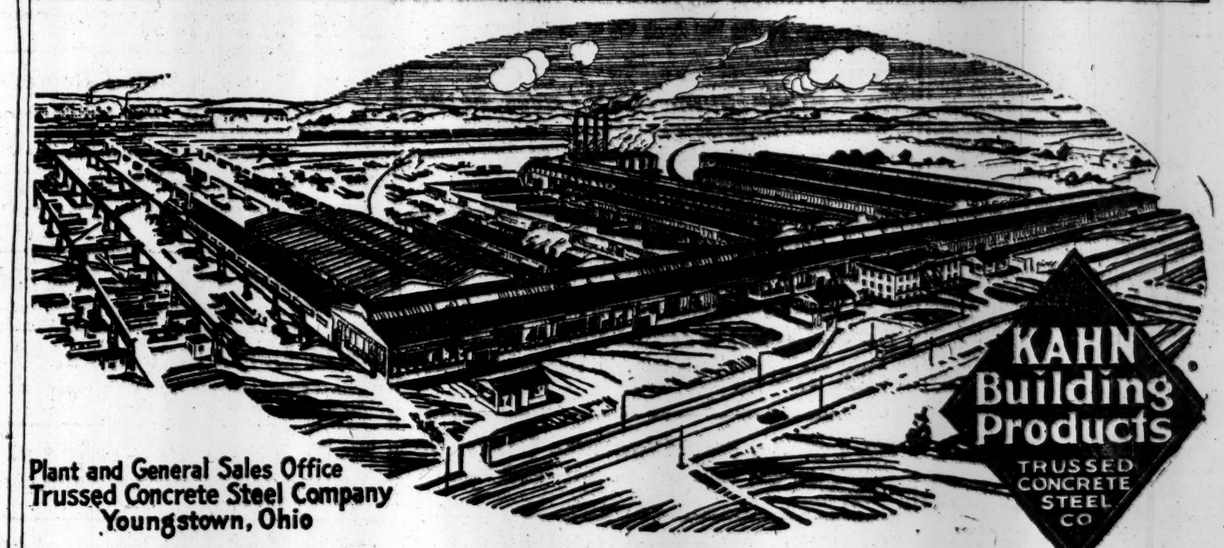

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And the foresight that assured the high efficiency of its manufacturing processes made certain the same efficiency in its office organization.

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Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

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The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street
Please send me particulars.
Name.....
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Address personally Mr......

'LE NOZZE DI FIGARO' ADMIRABLY REVIVED

Mozart's Comedy Sung After Eight Years Recalls Days of Sembrich and Eames.

MME. HEMPEL AS SUSANNA

Mr. De Luca the Figaro, Mr. Didur the Count, and Mme. Farrar Is Again Cherubino.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, ("The Marriage of Figaro.") Opera in four acts, after Beaumarchais's comedy by Da Ponte. Music by Mozart. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Count Almaviva.....Adamo Didur
The Countess.....Margaret Matzenauer
Figaro.....Giuseppe de Luca
Susanna.....Frieda Hempel
Barbarina.....Odette le Fontenay
Cherubino.....Geraldine Farrar
Dr. Bartolo.....Pompilio Malatesta
Marcellina.....Kathleen Howard
Don Basilio.....Albert Reiss
Antonio.....Robert Leonhardt
Don Curzio.....Max Bloch
Bridesmaid.....Phyllis White
Bridesmaid.....Giuseppina Mazza
Conductor—Artur Bodanzky.

There was clearly an atmosphere of eager expectancy at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening and a welcome as for an old and beloved friend in the reappearance there of Mozart's comedy "Le Nozze di Figaro." It was eight years since the opera had been performed, and its absence from the reportory is significant in some sense of the difficulty that has since confronted the management in the presentation of operas of the style of Mozart's.

'Le Nozze di Figaro" was last heard in the season of 1908-1909, at the close of which Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Eames both retired from the operatic stage. They were both indispensable members then of the cast of "Figaro." Mr. Didur was at that time the Figaro and Mr. Scotti the Almaviva, and Mr. Mahler conducted. In last evening's performance Mme. Hempel appeared as Susanna, Mme. Matzenauer as the Countess, Mr. Didur was transferred to the part of the Count, and his place as Figaro was taken by Mr. de Luca. In both performances Mme. Farrar was the Cherubino, and last evening Mr. Bodanzky conducted the performance.

Old memories were not obliterated by it; and in some respects it had its deficiencies; but it was, on the whole, an admirable one; one for which operagoers of the present day might be duly thankful, not so much on account of the excellence of the individual singers as of the finished ensemble and the dramatic verisimilitude with which the intentions of the composer were realized. There have been greater and more vivacious representations, but there was a careful elaboration of the finer details of the action on the stage, as well as the exquisite and delicate beauty of the orchestral part, and a skilful coordination of these factors in one impression upon the eye and ear.

It could not be said that there was a general understanding of the style of singing demanded by Mozart's music, either in the airs or the recitative; the delivery of such recitative being now almost a lost art among dramatic singers. The most acceptable compensation for the loss of the great singers who have sung this music in the past was offered by Mme. Hempel, who has the voice, the art, and much of the beauty of style that it demands, and whose action in the scenes of comedy that need so much mirth, mischief, and arch gayety, if it did not fully translate them into all the intangible shades of action, gesture, and facial expression, was in many ways commendable.

Mr. De Luca caught much of the spirit of Figaro, if he did not give his impersonation the greatest distinction. Mme. Farrar presented a figure not quite so neat and ingratiating as it was eight years ago, and has not now, as she had not then, in the highest measure the finer qualities of vocal art or complete understanding of Mozart's demands upon the voice; yet her Cherubino has many attractive qualities. There is less to be said for Mme. Matzenauer as the Countess. Her voice is not fitted for the music of the part, which is high for the range that nature gave her, and seemed so even though she sang some of it transposed to a lower pitch. She was an aristocratic figure, but one that seemed unduly weighted by age and the trials of being the spouse of Almaviva, whom Mr. Didur plausibly presented.

Mr. Bodanzky's conducting was such as might have been expected from a conductor who has shown so much fine feeling and skill in other music. He maintained the spirit and finesse of the orchestral part, its proper proportion in the ensemble, its delicacy and color. An interesting feature of Mr. Mahler's performance was retained in the use of a pianoforte so modified as to imitate the sound of the harpsichord in the accompaniments of the "secco" recitatives, which was used in Mozart's time. The handsome costuming of the opera in the period of Louis XV. and the equally appropriate scenic setting of the same period were also retained from the production of eight years ago. Needless to say, there was much appreciation and many recalls for those who participated in the performance last evening.

A RUSH OF NEW PLAYS.

Clare Kummer's Comedy Among Many in the Week of Feb. 5.

A small flood of new plays will descend upon Broadway the week of Feb. 5. On Monday night Arthur Hopkins will present William Gillette in a new play, by Clare Kummer, at the Booth. The comedy is called "A Successful Calamity," and Mr. Gillette's supporting company includes Estelle Winwood. Ruth Findlay, Kathryn Alexander, William Devereux, Roland Young, Charles Lane, Richard Bates, Richard Sterling, and Mlle. Marcel. The same night will witness the opening of the new Morosco Theatre in West Forty-fifth Street with a musical play, "Canary Cottage." The Washington Square Players will present their third bill of the season the same night.

On Tuesday night the Selwyns will present Jane Cowl in a new play called "Lilac Time" at the Republic. Miss Cowl and Jane Murfin wrote the piece in collaboration. The cast will include Henry Stephenson, Felix Krembs, Cecil Yapp, Michelette Burani, Louise Coleman, Charles Hampden, Orme Caldara, W. Mayne Lynton, Cecil Owen, and Henry Crocker.

A new comedy by Edmund Laurence Burke, entitled, "Johnny Get Your Gun," will be presented at the Criterion on Monday night, Feb. 12. Among the principals will be Louise Bennison, Echlin Gayer, Ralph Nearn, Everett Butterfield, Berton Churchill, Robert E. Homans, and Grace Valentine.

French Army Band, to Tour Here.

A band of musicians, composed of men who have served in the French Army, the majority former members of the famous Garde Republicaine Band, will shortly begin a tour of the United States. Many of the musicians bear the scars of battle and all have been given a furlough to make the tour, which will be under the auspices of the Society for the Re-education of the Maimed Soldiers of France. The band will wear the service uniform of the French Army. Several soloists, among them some famous composers, will appear with the band.

Movie Shows Cure of War Burns.

A demonstration by means of moving pictures, showing the use of the Ambrine cure on soldiers burned by gas and tar, in the hospitals of France, will be held at 9 o'clock on Sunday night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, under the auspices of Miss Elsie de Wolfe. Mr. and Mrs. Bryon T. Herrick, Miss Anne Morgan, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt are among the members of the committee in charge. Admission will be by invitation.

MURDER ROFRANO WITNESS.

Police Arrest Man Known as 'Lefty,' Named by Dying Youth.

The report of a revolver shot last night brought a crowd running to First Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. Among the throng was Policeman Byrne of the Bergen Street Station. He found a youth lying on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in his chest. He was dying but still conscious, and told the policeman he was Salvatore Zurica, and that he had been a witness before the Grand Jury against ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael Rofrano, who was indicted, tried, and acquitted of the murder of Michael Gaimari. Zurica said he had been lured to Brooklyn and shot by a man known as "Lefty."

The police recognized the nickname as that of James Licato, owner of a coffee house at 510 Carroll Street, and they found and arrested him there. They also arrested Michael Grimaldi of the same address who, Zurica said, had offered to introduce him to a girl and so had brought about the meeting at which Licato shot him.

Zurica was taken to the Methodist-Episcopal Hospital and died there within an hour.

SAY IRISH FRIENDS START MOVIE ROWS

Vitagraph Co. Accuses Society of Inspiring Disorder Over Roger Casement Film.

OFFICERS DENY THE CHARGE

Admit Disapproval of Picture, However—Victor Herbert, Justice Goff and Others Are Mentioned.

Prominent men of Irish birth or descent, among them Victor Herbert, the composer; Mgr. Henry A. Brann, James K. McGuire, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and Supreme Court Justice Goff, all officers of the Friends of Irish Freedom, were charged in a statement by the Vitagraph Company of America last night with being identified with attempts to prevent the presentation in New York motion picture theatres of a film called "Whom the Gods Destroy," depicting the recent Irish uprising which culminated in the execution of Sir Roger Casement, but taking such liberties with history as showing the hero of the picture pardoned by a kind King instead of put to death.

The Vitagraph Company, which produced the picture, the authors of which were Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady and Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, assert that, since its release, there have been a number of riots in motion picture theatres caused by its production. They cited as evidence of their charge that the organization was responsible for disorders the fact that Edward Moore, a brother of John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends' organization, was a defendant against such a riot charge in a Brooklyn police court yesterday, and the fact that the society had sent letters protesting against the showing of the picture to theatre proprietors all over the city.

In the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Magistrate Walsh found Moore and William Patrick Nolan not guilty of having caused a riot in the Luna Theatre at 213 Columbia Street, that borough, after the two men had admitted making "an orderly protest" when "Whom the Gods Destroy" was flashed on the screen there.

Nolan Denies Inspired Action.

Nolan's lawyer, John J. O'Leary, a brother of Jeremiah J. O'Leary, the "anti-British" Irishman, who was rebuked by President Wilson, said last night that Moore denied that his brother or the society, of which the brother is National Secretary, had inspired him to go to the Brooklyn theatre, and that Nolan had said he acted on his own initiative. Mr. O'Leary thought, however, that Moore, who lives at 500 West 140th Street, was a member of the Friends' Society.

Victor Herbert is President of the society. He said last night that its sympathies were frankly with the Irish revolutionists, but that he himself had just returned from Boston, and hence knew nothing of the organization's fight against the picture except that he had been informed that Moore had written letters protesting against it.

The Vice Presidents of the organization are Justice Goff, Dr. Emmet, Mgr. Brann, O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis, James O'Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., and Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia. James K. McGuire of New Rochelle, N. Y., former Democratic Chairman, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Thomas Hughes Kelly is its Treasurer.

On behalf of the officers and members it was admitted last night that the society did object to the picture on the ground that it showed the Irish rebels as a disorganized mob, armed with sticks and stones instead of rifles, and that the "attempt to make the American people believe Sir Roger Casement was pardoned is a historic lie." It was denied most vigorously, however, that they have authorized, inspired or counseled any one to create disorder in an effort to prevent the presentation of the picture in any theatre.

Some of those opposed to the film asserted last night that the Vitagraph company's account of the violence that had ensued on the showing of the picture had been greatly overdrawn. Mr. O'Leary, for example, said many theatres had canceled the picture; that hundreds of persons had walked out during its presentation, and that in at least one instance a man had taken his stand by the screen and had told the true story as each incident was shown, to the huge enjoyment and approval of his audience.

Protest Society's Criticism.

One of the letters circulated by the "Friends of Irish Freedom" among motion picture theatres, asking them not to show "Whom the Gods Destroy," according to the Vitagraph concern's statement, ran thus:

"It portrays Sir Roger Casement and the Irish patriots as traitors, and applauds their execution by a Government which would have hanged George Washington, John Hancock, and Benjamin Franklin, just as it hanged Sir Roger Casement and shot down like dogs Padraic Pearse, James Connolly, and their followers in their brave fight for freedom."

Walter W. Irwin, general manager of the Vitagraph Company, has requested a withdrawal of this characterisation of the production. He asked that the officers of the society, as named on its letterhead, should see the picture before condemning it.

NEED STARS FOR MOVIES.

Public Demands High-Priced Actors, Powers Testifies.

The legislative commission appointed to investigate the motion picture industry with the idea of determining whether a special tax should be levied upon it resumed its hearing yesterday in the Murray Hill Hotel. The principal witness was Patrick A. Powers, one of the heads of the Universal Film Company.

Mr. Powers described the growth of his company's property in California from a lot, a few hats and horses used in the taking of Western pictures, to Universal City, valued at about $750,000. It was brought out that Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal, was in the clothing business in Oshkosh, Wis., before he became a film magnate.

The burden of Mr. Powers's testimony was that the business of producing movies was a precarious one because every picture was a speculation and because of the high salaries of stars. He said his corporation had organized one producing concern without stars in the hope of being able to eliminate them, but that he feared the company would have to adopt the star system. Mr. Powers said that he knew of three stars who would make more money this year than the entire industry would divide.

"Don't the stars in many cases besides their salary share in the profits?" asked Senator Walker.

"No. They take no chances; they take it all," Mr. Powers answered.

A resolution requesting the Legislature to pass measures permitting Sunday "movies" throughout the State was passed by the Democratic County Committee of the Bronx at its annual meeting, held last night at the Jackson Club, Boston Road and 161st Street. District Attorney Francis Martin, who introduced the resolution, said that Sunday was the only day on which many wage earners were able to attend the moving-picture shows, and he believed it was depriving them of a source of innocent enjoyment to forbid performances on that day.

AGREE ON MOVIE BILL.

Exhibitors Indorse a Measure Legalizing Sunday Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A bill to be introduced in the Legislature next week, intended to legalize Sunday movies, was approved today by the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League, which has been in session here. The bill will be similar to one introduced two weeks ago by Senator Edward J. Dowling of New York City, and provides that nothing in the law prohibiting Sunday theatrical exhibitions shall be construed as forbidding the showing of films.

The movie men in a body visited the Capitol today to see the legislators. Various members commented on what would happen should the Wheeler committee advise the imposition of a tax on the motion-picture industry, declaring that it would mean an increase in the price of admission to a motion picture show of 50 to 100 per cent.

RARE AMERICANA SOLD.

Unknown Bidder Pays $6,900 for Story of Frobisher's Last Voyage.

The sale of the collection of Americana, comprising the principal part of the famous Christie-Miller library at Britwell Court, Burnham, England, consigned by Henry E. Huntington, was begun at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $40,091.

The highest price, $6,900, was paid by a bidder whose name was withheld, for Catalogue No. 142, "A True Report of the laste voyage into the West and Northwest Regions &c., 1577, worthily atchieved by Captaine Frobisher," by Dionyse Settle, London, 1577, first edition of which no copy was contained in the Hoe, Huth, or any Americana collection dispersed within recent times. It is in black letter and is considerably larger than the E. D. Church copy, owned by Mr. Huntington.

Rosenbach & Co. of Philadelphia paid the second highest price, $5,000, for No. 13, "A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage," by Walter Bigges, the rare first issue of the first edition in English, London, 1589. This copy has the four original large folded maps by Baptista Boazio.

A MORAN SOLD FOR $1,375.

"Moonlight After Storm" Brings Top Price—81 Pictures, $16,510.

A Thomas Moran, "Moonlight After Storm in Mid-Ocean," brought the highest price in the first night's sale of the collection of pictures by different owners begun at the Plaza last evening under the auspices of the American Art Association. The picture was the property of a private collector whose name was not given, was signed and dated on the face, and on the back bore the inscription: "Painted for J. G. Moulton, T. Moran, 1902." It went to Bernet, agent, for $1,375.

The smallest and least important of the pictures were sold last evening and the returns for eighty-one were $16,510.

LOUIS FRIDIGER COLLAPSES.

Counsel for Striking Carmen Found Unconscious After Trial.

Louis Fridiger, who represented the street car strikers during their fight for recognition of their union, and who has appeared as counsel for Irving Wechsler, alias Waxy Gordon, on trial for the last eight weeks before Judge Crain in General Sessions, charged with the murder of Frederick Straus, a court clerk, suffered a collapse yesterday in the Criminal Court Building a few minutes after the case had been adjourned for the day. He was found unconscious by Court Officer Sullivan, who carried him to one of the rest rooms, where a physician was summoned.

Mr. Fridiger was able to go to his home after being revived. He said that he had been laboring night and day in behalf of his client and felt that the collapse was coming on.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laurette Taylor's contribution to the entertainment for the benefit of the Actors Fund at the Century tomorrow afternoon will be a scene from the first act of "Peg o' My Heart." This will be the first time Miss Taylor has played her famous role since she acted it in London. Henry Stanford, who created the role of Jerry when the comedy was acted in stock in Los Angeles, will play that part.

Maude Adams's engagement in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" at the Empire, originally announced for eight weeks, has been extended four weeks. To make this possible Miss Adams's Boston engagement was postponed until next season.

"Her Husband's Wife" will end its engagement at the Lyceum Saturday night of next week. The next attraction there will probably be Henry Miller's revival of William Vaughn Moody's drama, "The Great Divide."

The Columbia University juniors have chosen "Have a Heart" for their annual theatre party. This will take place Tuesday night, Feb. 13, and in honor of the event Jerome Kern will compose some special songs.

Among the actors engaged for Winthrop Ames's production of Granville Barker's farce, "The Morris Dance," are Richard Bennett, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Herbert Yost, John L. Shine, and Robert Rendell. The play is in rehearsal at the Little Theatre.

At the last performance of "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Little Theatre Saturday night Paul Clerget will imitate all of the artists in the piece and will express their thanks to the audience in pantomime.

It has been decided that "Nothing But the Truth" shall continue at the Longacre for the remainder of the season, and consequently rehearsals of the musical play, "Some Girl," which was to have succeeded the farce in which William Collier is appearing, have been abandoned.

Thomas J. McGrane and Louise McIntosh have been added to the cast that will appear in support of Blanche Bates in Paul M. Potter's new play. The first performance will be given in Washington on Monday night, Feb. 12.

The principals who will appear in Andreas Dippel's production of "The Love Mill," a comedy with music, are Vera Michelena, Alice Hegeman, Jeanette Lowrie, Gwendolyn Piers, Tessa Kosta, Angela Keir, Lorna Overman, Jack Houston, Clarence Harvey, John McGowan, and Gustav von Seyffertitz.

Emily Ann Wellman will be seen at the Palace next week in a one-act playlet by Edward Elsner, entitled "Young Mrs. Stanford."

RAISE MOTOR TRUCK TAX.

New Bill Is Expected to Produce $600,000 in Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Over the protest of motor bus owners and motor truck owners, the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs tonight reported favorably the Hewitt bill, making increases in the registration fees for such vehicles which it is calculated will net the State $600,000 in new revenues. The action was taken at a secret meeting which lasted only fifteen minutes, and after a public hearing which had been held on only twenty-four hours' notice.

Lawyers representing some of those who must pay the tax tonight characterized the action of the committee and of Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who plied his whip with unprecedented vigor to compel speedy action, as ruthless in the extreme.

The Hewitt bill exempts motor buses which traverse fixed routes in cities under a local franchise, but levies a tax against taxicabs and all motor cars used for the transportation of passengers. The levies range from $10 a year for cars seating five passengers to $67.50 for cars seating thirty persons, with an additional $10 per annum for each passenger over thirty a bus can seat. For motor trucks the tax ranges according to weight and carrying capacity from $15 to $70 a year, with $10 a year for each ton of burden above fourteen. It is planned to rush the bill through and have it operative by Feb. 1.

WHITMAN NAMES SISSON.

Hint of a Contest Over New Excise Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The nomination of Herbert S. Sisson of Buffalo as State Commissioner of Excise was sent to the Senate for confirmation by Governor Whitman today. The appointment is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George E. Green of Binghamton, and the term of office will expire April 21, 1920. The salary is $7,000 a year.

In motion of Senator Sage the nomination was referred to the Finance Committee. While this is the usual procedure with nominations of persons who have not previously held State office, the course is regarded by some Senators as presaging a contest on the confirmation.

MR. CHOATE IS 85.

Spends Birthday at Home, Receiving Friends—Suffers from a Cold.

Joseph H. Choate was 85 years old yesterday. The former Ambassador of the Court of St. James's spent the day at his home at 8 East Sixty-third Street, giving a dinner last night to twenty members of his family and intimate friends.

Mr. Choate is suffering from a cold and remained in bed all morning. He arose in the afternoon, but on advice of his physician, received only a few friends. It was said that his indisposition was not serious.

TRAVIS'S DEPUTY OUT.

Warren I. Lee Resigns $6,000 Office at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Controller Eugene M. Travis said today that he would in a few days announce the appointment of the successor to Warren I. Lee of Brooklyn, who has resigned as Deputy Controller. The resignation takes effect on Feb. 15. The salary of the office is $6,000 a year.

Mr. Lee has been the deputy for two years and has been attached to the Albany office. In his letter of resignation Mr. Lee said that he desired to devote himself to his law practice.

Powell
Exact reproductions of this great pianist's playing
Interpretations also by GRAINGER MADRIGUERA WITTGENSTEIN at the
Duo-Art Recital
This Afternoon at Three Little Recital Room
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Free

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BODANZKY
Distinguished Conductor of
Le NOZZE De FIGARO
at the Metropolitan Last Night
writes his impressions of the
AMPICO
Reproducing Piano
"While listening to the marvelous interpretations of the world's masters of the Pianoforte, I was enchanted by its human touch, exquisite coloring and dynamic precision. These amazing characteristics, combined with the superb qualities of the Knabe Piano, give to the world an instrument of perfection. It creates the impression that the Artist is personally playing."
Artur Bodanzky
Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio.
KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave. at 39th St.

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Efficient service at low cost.

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MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
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"A Wonder of a Show is this Show of Wonders."—Herald.
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FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE SEE
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.
Maxine Elliott's Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Gertrude Kingston AND HER COMPANY
In a Triple Bill of Fascinating Plays.
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"THE QUEEN'S ENEMIES" BY LORD DUNSANY IS A HIGHLY PICTURESQUE, WARMLY IMAGINATIVE, AND THRILLINGLY TRAGIC PLAY ABSORBING IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE."
in THE WORLD
NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS 8:30 Sharp. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. at the PRINCESS
CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ANNA HELD | LAST 2 WEEKS | FOLLOW ME
ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY
John Charles Thomas | Adele Rowland | Play with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye."—Darnton, Eve. World
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Mat. Sat.
48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20.
THE 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller.
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:20. Next Matinee Sat. 2:20.
Wm. COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
44th ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
FARRAR
"JOAN THE WOMAN"
BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 12 PERFORMANCES!
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
Charles Cherry and Hilda Spong.
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL LAST 3 TIMES
X LITTLE THEATRE.
39th ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Bushido & 3 other plays COMEDY West 41st St. Evgs. 8:45
PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30.
Last 4 Times MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR WISE—COLLIER—IRVING
HIPPODROME
MATINEE TODAY BEST SEATS $1.00
THE BIG SHOW 1000 PEOPLE
100 Novelties 1 Ballet
ANNETTE KELLERMANN AND HER MERMAIDS
IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE
BIGGEST SHOW AT LOWEST PRICES
20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
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MME FLIRT with Yvonne Garrick
Mat. Friday at 3 P. M.
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"THE HOUSE OF TRUTH."
Bramhall Playhouse
Cor. 27th St. & Lex. Av. EMANUEL REICHER
KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:20. Phone Mad. Sq. 2051
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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
WILLIAM DESMOND. "The Iced Bullet."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way
"The Mimic World."—Musical Comedy. 30 People, others. In the Theatre. Reserved Seats 25c. All Seats 50c.
Wm. Desmond. "The Iced Bullet." 2:15, 8:15, 50.
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Tickets for Jan. 29 will be good.
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NIGHTS 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30.
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Fri. 8:15, "Die Quitzows," by Wildenbruch.
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Mat. Today, 10c, 15c; Evgs., 15c, 25c, 50c
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Six concerts, incl. Kneisel Quar., Flonzaley Quar., Rubel Trio, and others. Subscription —ONE DOLLAR. Apply R. 1106, 32 Union Sq. (1755 Stuyvesant.)
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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
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Overture Leonore No. 3, Beethoven.
Symphony No. 2, Tschaikowsky.
Percy Grainger Will Play
Grieg Piano Concerto.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Jan. 27.
Symphony, G Minor.....Kalinnikow
"Don Quixote".....R. Strauss
Mischa Elman Will Play
Concerto for Violin.....Vogrich
Rondo Capriccioso.....Saint-Saens
Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, & Room 1202, Aeolian Hall. Geo. Engles, Mgr.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Matzenaua. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $2.) Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Sun. Eve., 8:30. Concert. 50c to $1.50. FRITZ KREISLER, Violinist. Kurt; Didur, Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Tues. Eve. at 7:45, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Goritz, Ruysdael, Reiss, Bloch. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Aida. Mason, Garrison; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. Mat. at 2:30, Rhaingold. Matzenauer, Ober, Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Case, Braslau, Fornia; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 31, CHORUS OF THE
SCHOLA CANTORUM
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Characteristic Music of France
(From Francis I. to the Revolution)
Soloists
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Seats $2 to 50c. on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano Used.
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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Next Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 3.
SOLOIST HAROLD BAUER
Raff, Saint-Saens, Ravel.
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Seats Now on Sale.
PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Tonight at 8:30 & Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft. 2:30
SOLOIST MAXIMILIAN PILZER
Programme Includes 'PATHETIQUE'
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Sunday Afternoon, January 28
ALL WAGNER
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
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TOMORROW (Friday) MORNING AT 11,
MARIA JEAN Barrientos Cooper EUGENE Ysaye PAULO Gruppe
Reserved Seats, $2. Now on sale at Biltmore. Friday Morning Musicale Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Chickering Piano.
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The Great French Organist,
Joseph Bonnet
Tickets Loudon Charlton. Carnegie Hall.
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Reinald WERRENRATH
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1917.

PEACE WITH VICTORY.

President WILSON'S phrase about "peace without victory" has bred contention wherever his address to the Senate has been read. It has been a hindrance to the welcome accorded to his words in many capitals of Europe, and in that way its effect upon the good understanding that grew out of his note to the belligerent powers and of the reply of the Allies has not been fortunate. Doubtless it would have been better to omit the phrase altogether, but it is the President's own, and it is for him to defend it if need be. The one thing forbidden is volunteer interpretation. That is excluded by the President's own words. "I beg that I "may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may "be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought."

Yet he himself was an interpreter when he used the phrase. "The statesmen of both the groups of nations "now arrayed against one another "have said, in terms that could not be "misinterpreted, that it was no part of "the purpose they had in mind to "crush their antagonists." Feeling that "the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all, "may not be the same on both sides "of the water," Mr. WILSON thought it might be serviceable if he should attempt "to set forth what we understand them to be." This is his understanding: "They imply, first of all, "that it must be a peace without victory." But Mr. WILSON at once made this interpretation his own doctrine by declaring that "victory would mean "peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in "humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a "sting, a resentment, a bitter memory "upon which terms of peace would "rest, not permanently, but only as "upon a quicksand." So we must take the assumption that peace with victory would be unstable, not from the statesmen of the belligerent powers, but from the President himself as the primary source. The President may have misinterpreted the statesmen.

Taken in their strict and narrow meaning, the President's words do not correctly express the feeling and belief of the American people. There must be a victory over German militarism, however it may be won, or there can be no stable peace in Europe. What is undoubtedly the dominant American opinion was expressed in the statement issued upon the last day of the old year by a group of prominent clergymen and distinguished laymen and educators in the form of a protest against any attempt to bring about a premature peace in Europe. The statement was signed by Dr. MANNING of Trinity Church, Dr. HILLIS of Brooklyn, Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, President HIBBEN of Princeton, ex-Attorney General BONAPARTE, Bishop RHINELANDER of Pennsylvania, Bishop WILLIAM LAWRENCE of Massachusetts, Dr. PATTEN of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Bishop ANDERSON of Chicago, Bishop GAYLOR of Tennessee, and many others. We quote their words:

> We need to be reminded that peace is the triumph of righteousness and not the mere sheathing of the sword. To clamor for an ending of the present war without insuring the vindication of truth, justice, and honor is not to seek peace but to sow disaster. Because it is easy to lose sight of these essential principles, we, the undersigned, view with some concern the organized and deliberate effort now being made so to stampede Christian sentiment as to create a public opinion blindly favorable to stopping hostilities without consideration of the issues which the war involves.

That sentiment finds echo in the hearts of the American people, we firmly believe it to be the prevailing sentiment here. If the President meant something different, he spoke upon his own responsibility. As we have pointed out, it is not permitted to any one to interpret his words, to wrench them from their meaning or read into them any meaning not in his thought. But his address must be read as a whole. It must be judged as a whole, not by a single phrase. Says The Westminster Gazette:

> The ideals which President WILSON sets before us are so remote from Prussian militarism that their realization necessarily carries with it extinction of German tyranny. His general idea of a world at peace with a reign of law established and all nationalities, great and small, living in freedom and security is such that he can only get what he wants if we at the same time get what we want.

That judgment of the address is justified in every line or word, save only the passage concerning peace without victory. The elements of peace, when peace is concluded, the President tells us, "must be elements that engage "the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Government," elements the American people have adopted into their political faith, have embraced and undertaken to defend. This is the foundation of Mr. WILSON'S Monroe Doctrine of the world:

> That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

It is to be a concert of power to preserve the peace of righteousness and justice. In that concert a power dominated by the military ideal, bent upon conquest, a power that was no respecter of the rights of its neighbors, could have no place. The indispensable antecedent condition to establishing the concert would be the destruction of that spirit wherever it existed. There is absolutely no escape from the conclusion that the President's plan for assuring the peace of the world, a plan based upon respect for the rights of nations, upon government by the consent of the governed, upon the faith of treaties, upon right, freedom, and justice, implies and involves the overthrow of Prussian militarism. Without that, the restitutions and restorations of territory of which he speaks would be an empty form, a decree to be made binding only by perpetual armed force, a force always increasing and increased to meet the always augmented preparations of the aggressor. Yet the limitation of armament is one of the President's principles. Either the assumption of peace without victory over ambitious and arrogant militarism must be abandoned, or all the rest of the address is void of force and meaning.

For ourselves, we decline to reject the lofty ideals so eloquently set forth in all the rest of the address merely for the sake of preserving in its integrity the phrase about peace without victory. If there is an irrepressible conflict between the ideals and the phrase, it is for the President to say, if he chooses to say, which part of the address better presents his reasoned thought. But we do not for a moment believe that he would accept a peace not based on profound changes in German ideals and the German spirit as a peace which we could join other nations in guaranteeing. There is a supreme test, a conclusive answer to the question whether Mr. WILSON'S peace of restitution, of freedom, of justice, even if it could be concluded now, at once, would not be a peace of victory. There is an expert and on this point an altogether trustworthy witness. Ask Germany if peace on the terms set forth with specification and detail in his address to the Senate would not be the peace of defeat for her, of victory for her foes. It putting forever beyond her reach the objects for which she went to war they have already won a victory over her.

BUILDING NEW SHIPS.

The lack at the present time of ships needed for international trade is due not only to the destruction of 9¼ per cent. of the world's merchant tonnage, but also to the withdrawal of Germany's ships and the use of merchantmen by the Entente Allies for war service. It is estimated that less than two-thirds of the lost tonnage has been replaced, partly because foreign shipyards have been doing naval work. Men prominent in the British shipbuilding industry are urging the Government to provide labor at the yards for the construction of merchantmen. Great Britain has lost one-eighth of her merchant tonnage. The head of a Norwegian shipping firm, now in this country, expresses the opinion that the world's shipyards will have all they can do for at least three years to come. On Jan. 1 our own yards were building or had under contract 403 steel merchant vessels, and 357 of these, with a capacity of 1,250,000 tons, will be launched before the end of the year. We are building for European owners as well as for Americans.

There are signs in reports from our steel mills that the demand for new merchant ships will continue for years after the end of the war. We said some days ago that the orders for ship plates had increased the price of them from 2¼ to 4¼ cents a pound. It is now known, however, that 6½ cents has recently been paid, and there are orders which do not call for delivery until the last quarter of 1918. They have come from Japan as well as from Europe, and several, it is said, have recently been rejected because the capacity of the mills was engaged so far ahead.

WITHDRAWING FROM MEXICO.

The withdrawal of General PERSHING'S force from Mexico is evidently about to begin. It ought not to be delayed any longer than is absolutely necessary. The alteration of the political and military situation in Mexico has made PERSHING'S presence there not only useless—it has been useless for a long time past—but actually a hindrance to the solution of the Mexican problem. The evidences are multiplied that a formidable revolutionary movement against CARRANZA is gathering head, and such movements are always most active in the north at first. PERSHING'S force, if it were to remain on the prospective battlefield much longer, would be in the position of an intrusive spectator between the firing lines.

If it went to Mexico to "get VILLA dead or alive," it did not succeed. Circumstances have changed. He is no longer a mere outlaw, hiding in the mountains and subject to identification with MURIETTA, BILLY the Kid, and JESSE JAMES. He is now a military commander again, and the most conspicuous, if not the most important, leader in a revolutionary movement aimed at the overthrow of the Carranza Government. If he is not himself soon in possession of the Mexican Government, at least the army in which he is a commander may be. He seems to be waiting with courteous impatience for PERSHING to get out of his way; the official dispatches say, not that he intends to concentrate, but that he has concentrated, 8,000 men near Chihuahua, ready to open the northern campaign as soon as our forces evacuate the battlefield. The situation since PERSHING was dispatched over the border in pursuit of a flying "bandit" has not merely changed, it has somersaulted. It has been a long time since the presence of our forces was of any benefit, it may soon become harmful, and the sooner they come back the better.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

The political crisis in Japan shows to what an unlooked for extent the development of parliamentary institutions and the movement toward a Ministry responsible to Parliament has proceeded. When Marquis OKUMA resigned the Premiership last Fall, after a bitter conflict between the so-called "bureaucrats" and the partisans of a representative Government, he recommended as his successor KATO, a chief of the majority groups in the House of Representatives and a supporter of the Okuma Ministry. The Okuma-Kato alliance united into one party the three groups of which the Government majority in the House consisted. This consolidation left only the Conservative Party in opposition. If KATO had been allowed to form a Ministry the two-party system, like that of Great Britain, would have been established.

The Elder Statesmen, the Satebo leaders, the old swells and masters of the clans that brought about the Restoration, could not stand that. It meant the end of that oligarchy of singular ability and fruitful success that has so long controlled Japan. YAMAGATA, MATSUKATA, OYAMA, EAOINJI, advised the Emperor to appoint Count TERAUCHI, who would carry on a no-party Government. Count TERAUCHI is a fine representative of the old school. His distinguished service as Minister of War and Governor of Korea is familiar. His Ministry seems to have been unpopular from the first, yet he is exactly the man, one would think, to be in power while war is going on. Before his Cabinet was organized twenty members of the Conservative Party passed resolutions against the proposed Ministry as a violation of the Constitution and opposed to progress.

Now the Constitutionalist Party, led by Viscount KATO in the House of Peers, and the Nationalist group in the House have joined forces on the ground that a nonpartisan cabinet violates the Constitution. Remembering that parliamentary government on the German system, began in 1891, that the origins of political parties in Japan go back only a few years further, the student of Japanese politics rubs his eyes. Some time in the 70's Count ITAGAKI initiated the movement for a Parliament. To him and to OKUMA belongs the origin of Japanese political parties. ITAGAKI founded the Liberals in 1880. French liberalism, the doctrines of ROUSSEAU, were largely the sources of ITAGAKI'S Liberalism. English Utilitarians and Liberals, English and American political schools, were OKUMA'S models for his Progressive Party of 1881. These parties were not a growth. They were a creation. They were the personal following of their leaders. Together they were a majority of the House. What did the Government care? Apparently it didn't interest itself in the election. It had no fear of the House, whose action could be made nil by the House of Peers, composed of Princes, noblemen, imperial nominees. Financially, all it could do was to vote new taxes and the Budget of the Minister of Finance. If it disapproves, the Budget of the preceding fiscal year is good for the next. The Emperor, by means of the Ministry, prescribes the pay of the officeholders, and controls the army and navy. The truculence of the first House must have deepened the belief of the wise old masters of Japan that such little power as these representatives of the people, chosen by a highly limited suffrage, had, they would be powerless to use.

There was much discharge of oratory. The Government was attacked viciously. Japanese patriots, like our own, yearn for the loaves and fishes. They had been kept out of them by the Satsuma and Chosu Lords, who gave them to the people of the "right" clan. Fierce excitement. Little or no legislation. Chamber dissolved at the end of a year or so.

The heat and fury of the second election; how hired bullies, worthy of the great days of Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS, bulldozed candidates; how the second House, obstinate as its predecessor, wouldn't vote appropriations and the Emperor had to mulct all officeholders for a tenth of their pay for military and naval purposes; how heated election succeeded heated election and futile session to futile session; how ITO, weary of opposition and threatened by assassination, a not wholly unusual form of political protest in Japan, brought ITAGAKI, the Liberal, into his Cabinet, with the result that all the Conservative legislation was passed, while the Conservatives in the Peers threw out the Liberal bills; how ITO went out and MATSUKATA came in, with OKUMA of the Progressives in the Cabinet, kept in power for a year and more by scattering the spoils; how ITO, in power again, resigned, and by a subtle combination of humor and shrewdness recommended that the Emperor appoint an all-opposition Cabinet; how the two oppositions fell out, mainly over the supreme question of "What are we here for?" and stayed "here" only four months; how YAMAGATA, Premier, with associates of the sound Satebo type, KATSUBA, MATSUKATA, AOKI, put a "salary grab" through and memorably persuaded members with fat patronage—all this and much more Japanese parliamentary history is worth telling! But to mark the contrast between the new ideas and the old, let us see ITO, sometime founder of the Constitutional Imperial Party, found the Seiyukai, Constitutionalists or Friends of the Constitution, containing, mind you, most of ITAGAKI'S Liberals.

ITO had got so far in 1900 as to believe in the organization of a responsible public opinion. But he said, at the foundation of the Seiyukai, that it was the Emperor's prerogative to appoint and dismiss Ministers; that he could choose whom he pleased, whether or not a member of a political party; that, once in office, the party had no business to disturb a Premier for party reasons. This was fundamental in 1900. TERAUCHI, Minister of War under the KATSURA Government, remained in office when the Marquis of SAIONJI formed a Cabinet in 1906, and three more KATSURA men were in that new Cabinet, distinctly composed according to the theory, now so sharply opposed at Tokio, of a nonpartisan Cabinet.

That was the old notion. In 1910, the year of the foundation of the Constitutional Nationalists, we may see in the alliance of Marquis KATSURA and the Seiyukai evidence of that concession to or greater toleration of party government on the part of the Elder Statesmen and the Peers which is now manifesting itself again.

Japan has been governed with notable skill. We take it that the Privy Council will not soon cease to be the real power of the State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Help from Them Is Belated.

Just what was meant by the National Guardsman whose letter was printed on this page yesterday by the phrase "rank and file of the officers" one could, if one chose, pretend not to understand. To do so, however, would not be worth while, the chances being so many that he meant all of the guard officers except those to whom he referred as "active politically in Washington"—in other words, all except the comparatively few, very highly placed, officers for whom the National Guard is an instrument, not for performing public service, but for advancing their own private interests in one way or another.

According to our correspondent, who presumably is well informed, the great majority of the guard officers, like practically all of the privates, have only had confirmed, by their recent experiences on the border, the belief in universal training and service that was held by them before they went South.

But how is it that, holding this opinion, they only now give expression to it? We heard not a word from them in the days when the Hay bill was under consideration in Congress, and they gave to the opponents of that measure not a word of approval or support. Instead, the group of political officers were allowed, without a word of protest from any part of the guard, to represent themselves as its authorized spokesmen, and to convince Congress that what this group wanted was what the whole organization wanted.

That, more than anything else, was the influence to which the bill owed its passage. And discipline in the National Guard was not then so strict that the men in the ranks and the officers of grades below the highest could not have given the country even an intimation that they, too, were believers in universal service, and antagonists of the system which, in accordance with all expert prophecy, has worked so badly. To have spoken their minds then would have been no more in violation of discipline than it is now. It would, indeed, have been less so—and it would have been vastly more effective.

He Created a Strong Suggestion.

Further information from Lieutenant BADEWITZ makes clearer the means taken by him to keep in subjection to himself and his handful of men the 469 prisoners conveyed on the Yarrowdale from somewhere in the South Atlantic to the German port of Swinemünde. His revelation, however, does not appreciably free the members of his living cargo from the suspicion that they were a bit lacking in—well, call it enterprise.

It seems that Lieutenant BADEWITZ, like the commander of the Appam when intrusted with the same sort of task, relied chiefly on the fact that he could convince his unwilling passengers that he had distributed bombs in judicious places around the ship, and that at the first sign of mutiny he could and would send her to the bottom with all on board. Such mining could have been done and perhaps it had been. If so, there would have been no mechanical difficulty in producing, by a single movement of somebody on the bridge, an explosion that would have brought the Yarrowdale's voyage to an instant end and have meant death almost as prompt for prisoners and guards together.

It was a situation which, for those who believed in its existence, would give pause, and several pauses, to almost anybody who meditated revolt. We were told, however, when the Appam came in, that the prisoners on board decided against any attempt at revolt because there were women and children among them, and it was not considered justifiable to endanger their lives in such a desperate adventure. But there has been no intimation of the presence of women and children on the Yarrowdale, and hence it may be assumed that none of either was there, an assumption supported by the known fact that the still anonymous raider took only cargo steamers and let alone those carrying passengers.

So, for the quietude of her prisoners, a different explanation must be given than the one that served in the other case. That Lieutenant BADEWITZ would have blown up his pride rather than lose her and suffer the humiliation of allowing himself to be carried into an English or French port can easily be admitted. Germans are at least as well supplied as anybody else with the sort of courage such self-sacrifice would have required. But he was not put to the test, and, quite evidently, from the tone of his remarks, he did not expect to be.

A Question of Morals, Not Economics.

For anybody who was brought up in the country, or who has been even a little observant while visiting it, the need of proving to city housewives that skimmed milk has food value, and a lot of it, seems distinctly amusing. No farmer, whatever his ignorance of "calories," would think of raising the question, for farmers have all learned by experience that pigs will thrive on an almost exclusive diet of that sort of milk and change it into the solidest kind of flesh.

Skimmed milk has been kept out of this city and other cities, not because it is not a good food or worth buying, but because of the ease with which it can be used as an adulterant, and of what, with more or less reason, has been supposed to be the impossibility of preventing its sale, if admitted at all, for the "whole" milk which is unquestionably of better quality and worth more money.

If milkmen were more trustworthy, or perhaps one should say if they were more trusted, the present laws and ordinances forbidding the sale in cities of skimmed milk under its own name to those who want it might well be repealed. That would be a decided economic gain, just as was said by the experts at the "experience meeting" held in the Hotel Astor. That the time for the repeal has come is another question altogether—one in practical and applied morals.

ART NOTES.

Drawings and Lithographs—Whistler's "White Girl."

Until the 27th the Print Room at the Ehrich Galleries is showing portrait drawings by Wilfred Muir Evans, a pupil of Alphonse Legros and Hubert von Herkomer, also a collection of lithographs made and printed by Bolton Brown. The portrait drawings express character, and in many of the well-known subjects the likeness is excellent. Where they are weak is in the use of accent, and this defect existed in Legros's portraits as well. Such a head as that of J. Alden Weir, for example, fails in significance without the lifegiving variation of stress in the management of the light and shade. Mr. Brown's lithographs show the interest of the artist in technical methods. He will have nothing to do with scratched-in white lines, believing that the lines of the crayon drawing made directly on the stone pattern themselves out as dark, significant marks on light, insignificant space, and that this quality should be respected. And, although in love with lithography as the field of "free, original linear crayon drawing," he admits that it is not one of the arts whose tonality is perfect, the lights of the print being lighter than those of the drawing and the darks darker, with further variations due to the uncertainties of acid roller and press. He prints his own lithographs to bend the result as far as possible to his intention, and his prints are eloquent of his intellectual attitude toward the loveliest of the "arts of the point."

The "White Girl."

The exhibition of Whistler's "White Girl" at the Kraushaar Galleries is an aesthetic adventure. The painting seems later than the date commonly given to it, 1863. It is more that of the Miss Alexander and the Carlisle. The beautiful harmony of gray, yellow, and coral is sustained by the painter's unequaled feeling for distinction of effect; the flesh tones are fresh, the touch spontaneous. It is a Whistler of delightful quality, and all visitors to this admirable gallery must regret that the sudden death of Mr. Kraushaar on the eve of the exhibition robbed him of the satisfaction of showing his public the finest flower of art acquired by him. His high standards are commemorated in the little group of pictures shown in the outer gallery, and the place wears an aspect of incorruptible taste.

The Watson Collection.

John W. Beatty, Director of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute, announces the exhibition of one of the most important collections of paintings assembled during recent years in America—the collection of the late David T. Watson.

The Watson collection has been known to all art lovers in America for many years as a collection representing an exceptionaly high standard, and including works from the time of Van Dyck and Murillo to the middle period of our own contemporary, Monet. Constable, Morland, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Decamps, Courbet, Corot. Rousseau, Diaz, Troyon, and many other artists equally famous are included in the collection.

Art Alliance Exhibition.

The members of the Art Alliance are showing a collection of portraits in their exhibition rooms. Many of them have been seen in other exhibitions, but one, by Maxwell Armfield, is new in more senses than one. The sitter is a man in gray clothes holding a dachshund on his knees. The arrangement suggests Oriental influences, and the drawing of the head is as tight and severe as a Persian miniature. The dachshund differs from the specimens usually seen in this country, and Mr. Armfield, who is an Englishman, has pressed him into a schematic plan unsuited to his peculiar type of canine beauty. The picture is very interesting and original in treatment, and speaks plainly of the artist's predilection for decorative art.

Prints at the Anderson Galleries.

A collection of prints has been consigned by several owners to the Anderson Galleries to be sold Feb. 1 and 2. A certain number are to be sold for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross. The collection includes a large group of mezzotints printed in color by Arlent Edwards.

MIDDLE WEST SYMPATHY.

How Interest in the Cause of the Allies Is Aroused.

Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not writing to defend the Middle West against Mrs. Atherton's charges of apathy in regard to the war, nor am I attempting to condemn such unconstructive and pointless criticism as that of Mr. Oliver in his letter to THE TIMES on Jan. 17, the deplorable conclusion of which is that both he Allies and the Central Powers are "bad eggs." For I believe that such letters will have the effect of moving the communities about which they are written to redeem themselves from the base charge of an utter lack of discrimination.

From a recent experience of my own, I am sure that the majority of people do distinguish between the allied and the German causes. I live in a small midwestern town, where I am interested in the local branch of the American Fund for French Wounded, which is not yet a year old. Only last week we showed the moving picture film, "Our American Boys in the European War," for the benefit of the American Ambulance in France. I personally talked with several hundred people in selling tickets, (others had the same experience,) a large per cent. of whom were shopkeepers and clerks—men and women, old and young—and without a single exception I found them very enthusiastic for the cause of the Allies, and all were glad to help—some giving several times as much as was asked. And similarly throughout the Autumn, in collecting money for our little branch of French relief, there has been no doubt as to where the sympathy lay. Bloomington is a small town and not a rich one, but we have earned or collected almost $500 since October in money or materials.

The same statements which Mr. Oliver ascribes to the towns he mentions were applicable to Bloomington a year ago. My point is that there is a very general conviction, (which has been greatly strengthened recently by the Belgian deportations,) among the citizens of the United States, East or West, that the allied cause is the just one, and that what is needed is a few enthusiastic persons in each community to take up the work.

It is my belief that this can be proved if one or two determined women in any small town of the Central West will start a little branch of relief work. I am sure more would do so if they realized how simple it is to get in touch with the American Fund for French Wounded—and how much pleasure they would get for themselves out of making rest pillows and comfort bags, gray flannel shirts and rose-colored pajamas, (the French adore the bright colors,) for the wounded—not to speak of the cheer and sense of kinship they give the French soldiers, who have such a good right to expect the sympathy of their sister republic in their fight against despotism.

There are women in every town and village who could easily take up this work. Here, we started with no money, but with the women who were willing to pay a quarter each week toward defraying the expenses of the materials. We began by sewing every Saturday afternoon. Now we have a general interest and a growing enthusiasm for the allied cause.

RUTH S. BROOKS.

War Sympathies in Cincinnati.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude here in regard to the great war is well expressed by the remark of a friend of mine who was asked to attend a meeting to protest against the Belgian deportations.

"What is the use?" he said. "It only stirs up a lot of bad blood. The only thing to help the situation is to defeat the Germans over there."

And so those of us who are not pro-German simply keep quiet. The meeting in question called up a storm of protests. Some notices appearing in the papers said that the fair fame of the city was endangered through a lot of misguided citizens. The newspapers, at least in this section, are completely under the German influence. About the only man who can get a hearing is some one like the German Consul, and I see from letters in the New York papers his activities extend even there.

A leading paper that started out rather friendly to the Allies has flopped right over to the Kaiser. Anything now not distinctly friendly to Germany is termed pro-British, (not even pro-ally.) It is currently reported and generally believed that this policy was dictated by a large German firm which threatened to withdraw its advertising. So now we get a savage editorial against England about every other Sunday.

I have never yet heard a German here say it was wrong to sink the Lusitania and drown over a thousand helpless men, women, and children. What is the use of arguing with such people? Those of us who are not of German sympathies simply keep quiet.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23, 1917. E. T. H.

THE UGLY DUCKLING.

The neighbors pitied her—lank, overgrown,
So hollow-eyed, and with such sallow cheeks!
Her sisters, pink-and-white, had golden locks,
While hers were red and brown, in hateful streaks.
But no one minds it, now she's donned the colf,
And in a hospital so bravely serves
Where groaning, dying men reck not its tint,
Or of ripe lips, or dimples, or plump curves.
They only know their nurse is quick and deft
To bandage wounds, to hold the cooling drink,
She'll ease the dying head, watch shadows gray
Steal over pain-drawn features, yet not shrink.
They know the tender touch on shattered arms,
On blinded eyes that smart and burn and sting—
That she can understand, in language strange,
Boy word for "Mother" and sweet home-songs sing.
While thousands fight without, she's fighting here
A silent battle for the life of each
Her charges, white or black, brown, yellow, all,
And, day and night, her woman-nerves must teach
To quail not at the ghastly, awful sights—
Must steel her hand, must never know fatigue,
Or yearn for comforts and a night's sound sleep
Back in the old home, distant many a league.
Yet Time works wondrous changes, and today
Her cheeks grew flushed, new light shone in her eye,
Because the hurried surgeon said at last
Some armless, blinded Sergeant would not die,
And added, as he hastened on his way,
"O Girl, you give me courage when, at times,
My heart grows faint at what I hear and see!
For patience, strength, a halo you should wear—
One of God's angels could not lovelier be!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

His Reference to a "Peace Without Victory" Calls Forth Many Questions From His Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The days of the prophets are supposed to be past, and I profess no knowledge of the mystery implicit in the stars, but I venture to foretell with confident assurance the immortality of Jan. 22, 1917. It will be the first world holiday just as the man who has made it memorable is the first world statesman. Sages have prayed; poets have dreamed and philosophers have built scholarly visions, but Woodrow Wilson has made a practical political pronouncement for humanity. The "Wilson Doctrine" will be the cornerstone of that great framework of international law about which the World Federation will be built.

It is no mean testimony to man's essentially spiritual reality that his first universal law-giver should be not a conqueror with the sword, but one who overcomes with light and justice. No assault of force can ever be compared to this invasion of the dark powers of hatred, oppression and lust by a creator of fraternity and co-operation. Any big drive or big push will, indeed, appear Lilliputian beside this irresistible rush of gigantic logic and love.

Kings and Emperors will stand abashed and sceptres become impotent when this man appears. No pomp or hedging dignity can sustain imperial pride before this voice of humanity. Days may dim; years may diffuse, but nothing can long dissipate or drown this world will at last made vocal and supreme. As a word of God made man, manifested God's love to man, so these words of man made the aspiring will of human brotherhood ringing round the world will manifest man's love of man and build the international state of equality and fraternity.

Hence, when races will in no distant future vie in service, not in theft or harm, and the last perhaps are first, then all will sing of Jan. 22, 1917, and praise the discoverer of human unity—Woodrow Wilson.

WINTER RUSSELL.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

Bitterness of Defeat Passes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many praiseworthy sentiments expressed in President Wilson's address to the Senate cannot save it from unfavorable judgment on account of its grievous error concerning the chief moral and practical question now demanding solution, the right ending of the war.

The President says that "it must be a peace without victory," because "a victor's peace imposed upon the vanquished" would leave "a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand."

This statement, from one so well acquainted with history, is surprising. There are numerous instructive examples. Is there less of peace and good-will between the North and the South, to say nothing of fraternal affection, on account of right having obtained victory in 1865? The great majority, even of the South, will now answer, "No." Is there, and has there been for about a century, less of peace and good-will between British and French on account of right having obtained victory in 1815 at Waterloo? The people of defeated France will now, with hardly a dissenting voice, answer "No." Within forty years after Waterloo the British and French were firm friends and allies.

Right is right, and if its victory leaves bitterness, such a result is but temporary and is infinitely to be preferred to a failure of victory. Napoleon, ruling in France after 1815, would have been a constant peril to peace and justice. A Hohenzollern, ruling in Germany after this war, would be a similar peril. If the militarism and despotism now ruling Germany through Prussia is completely destroyed, Europe may have peace, and America too; and Germany, restored to the sanity of by-gone days, will, like France, bless the hands which accomplished such a riddance.

JESSE F. ORTON.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

Germany's Victories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In considering the essay read before the Senate some questions will occur to everybody.

If there must be a "peace without victory" do the victories won by the Teutonic Powers over Serbia, Belgium, and Rumania forbid peace, or is it only an allied victory to which the President objects?

Why does the President demand "peace without victory" only when the Germans are calling for peace and the Allies say that they must have victory? When the President says that peace following victory rests "as upon quicksand" does he include the peace which followed Appomattox?

When the President remarks "that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland" does he remember that Germany and Austria say that Poland shall not be united and that Russia says Poland shall not be independent?

When the President states that "every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea," either by "cession of territory" or "neutralization of direct rights of way," is he supporting the German claim to Belgium or only suggesting a limitation of Russia's claim to Constantinople?

The President makes himself the spokesman of the "silent mass of mankind everywhere," who under their own governments find "no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out." The representative of mankind against its governors should be plain of speech. The Allies have made their terms of peace clear. Why should the terms of the peace which the President will permit be so uncertain? As in the proposals of the Central Powers, nothing is definite but the demand for freedom of the seas.

STEPHEN H. OLIN.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

Our Own Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that President Wilson does violence to the record of our own country when he demands "peace without victory." He declares that he faces realities when he says that "victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand."

In what way does this argument fit the victory of the North over the South in the civil war, or the victory of the United States over England in the war for independence, and the peace which followed in each case? How does it apply, also, to our victory in the Spanish-American War? Would it have been better in any of these struggles to arrange a peace "without victory" rather than to impose the "victor's terms upon the vanquished"? Some humiliation, sacrifice, sting, resentment, bitter memory, came in each case to the loser. Ought we to have avoided causing them by stopping short of victory? If so, why did we begin those struggles? Were they all great American crimes?

Or, if there are exceptions to the rule, and if a war for a righteous principle, and for human liberty ought to be pushed on to victory notwithstanding the painful results to the loser, what is the significance of President Wilson's demand in the present case? Does he mean that neither side is fighting for a righteous principle, or for human liberty?

EUGENE THWING.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

If Gladstone Had Spoken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the following questions with regard to the President's recent speech?

If during the war between the North and South Mr. Gladstone had made a similar speech in the British House of Commons, i. e., that at the close of the struggle the victor should not dictate the terms, what would have been the expression in this country?

Why was the President so modest during that period of the present war when Belgium was being invaded and France had her back to the wall?

When the purchase of the Danish West Indies was proposed were the inhabitants given the chance to vote as to their desire to come under our jurisdiction or not?

What further degree of freedom of the seas (in times of peace) does the President require than we have enjoyed in times past?

VERMONT.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

SUFFRAGE DEFEATS.

West Virginia's Big Vote Not Explained by Corruption.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 16, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mrs. Catt, in THE SUNDAY TIMES, on the defeat of woman suffrage, while evoking derision in West Virginia, is such a misrepresentation of facts that it should not go unanswered in justice to our people. For instance, our law forbids any one, except one wishing to vote, to be within sixty feet of the polls, but she complains that suffragist hecklers (as usual with woman in politics) should be excepted!

Suffrage was defeated in our State by a majority of 98,067 out of a total vote of 225,147, the greatest blow ever dealt in any State upon any question proportionate to the votes cast. West Virginia, as, indeed, any State, is not free from political corruption, but all the lachrymose misstatements poured into Mrs. Catt's willing ears cannot avail against the cold, hard fact that 90 per cent. of our women and a phenomenal majority of the men are forever against suffrage, and it is impertinent to charge it to corruption at the polls.

The truth is our people have an innate aversion and abhorrence of such ultra folly, and their almost unanimous repugnance to suffrage was very largely increased by indecorous and offensive methods, copied in large degree from English militants. Every place in our State where they sought the limelight, they increased the opposition, as the vote showed. Had the "billionaire-woman-special-train" only come, the majority against suffrage would have been doubled. It is a little remarkable that the very same voters who carried prohibition in our State only two years ago by 90,000 majority this year condemned suffrage by an even larger majority, a complete refutation of the silly claims that "suffrage and prohibition go together", and that "suffrage is coming"! It is certainly not coming this way.

If suffrage was defeated by corruption, is it not logic for Mrs. Catt to claim that prohibition was carried in the same way? I fear her logic, like her cause, is intolerant. We have an abiding faith in view of the recent results that West Virginians are well able to manage their own affairs despite our would-be teachers.

A WEST VIRGINIAN.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S WORK

Is It to Blame If the People Prefer Moving Picture Shows?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the article in yesterday's TIMES relative to the New York Historical Society, as well as your editorial this morning, and as I believe THE TIMES wishes to be fair, I take the liberty of writing you an experience I had in this same New York Historical Society three days before the so-called "bomb" was exploded by Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

I do not think the criticisms advanced by this lady are well grounded. Among other things, she is afraid that the hordes of immigrants to arrive here after the war will not take interest in national figures, history, and folk lore of this country and city. Here, I think, she is right, and while I do not coincide with her view that hordes of immigrants will come here after the war, as I believe these foreign countries will prohibit emigration, nevertheless, the immigrants who do come will, as in the past, rush to the moving-picture shows, theatres, Coney Island resorts, &c., instead of to the New York Historical Society and places of similar educational opportunity.

Now, for my experience last Saturday. In company with a lady, I went into the society's headquarters in Central Park West; it was my first visit in many years, and first since they moved up to the new location. I am a member of the Sons of the Revolution in this city, and have been a student of Revolutionary history for years, visiting most of the battlefields from Lexington to Yorktown. In the trip around the society's rooms several inquiries occurred to me regarding milestones, incidents in the life of Nathan Hale, Major Andre, &c. I asked the attendant for some information, but he was unable to give it. He said, however, to inquire at the library. I did so, and a gentleman whom I had never seen before listened to me, and not only answered my questions, but gave me a great deal of additional information about the matters, some very detailed data which I had been unable to disc

MISS DU PONT BRIDE OF R. S. HUIDEKOPER

Daughter of Mrs. B. Gardner du Pont Weds Washington Lawyer in Wilmington.

RECEPTION AMID ROSES

Brother Gives His Sister in Marriage—Bridegroom Was a Member of Harvard and Oxford Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 24.—The wedding of Reginald Shippen Huidekoper of Washington, D. C., and Miss Bessie Cazenove du Pont, daughter of Mrs. B. Gardner du Pont, took place here today in Christ Episcopal Church, Christiana Hundred, and was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's mother, which had been decorated to carry out the appearance of a rose garden.

Miss du Pont's sister, Miss Victorine E. du Pont, was her attendant, and her brother, Alfred Victor du Pont, walked with her and gave her in marriage.

Mr. Huidekoper had his brother, Frederick Huidekoper, for his best man and the ushers were Henry F. du Pont, John H. Merriam, Frederick H. Brooke, Walter B. Howe, Alexander B. Legare, Clarence Wilson, General Charles L. McCawley, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Frank B. McCoy, U. S. A., all of Washington.

After spending their honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. Huidekoper will, after March 1, be at home in their new residence, 1907 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Huidekoper is the second son of the late Frederick W. Huidekoper, formerly the head of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, now the Southern Railway, and one of the most prominent railway officials in this country. Mr. Huidekoper is a direct descendant of Edward Shippen, who in 1699 was the Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1898 from Harvard, and took a post-graduate course at Trinity College, Oxford, reading law under Professor Dicey and Sir William Anson. He was admitted to the bar in 1901. When at Harvard he was a member, in 1897, of the Varsity crew, and at Oxford was a member of the Trinity crew, and also won his college steeplechase. His clubs include the Metropolitan of Washington, the Chevy Chase, and also the University and Harvard clubs of New York. He is one of the American members of the Leander Rowing Club of England.

Mrs. Huidekoper is a daughter of Alfred I. du Pont, who was divorced from Mrs. Bessie Gardner du Pont and afterward married Mrs. Alicia Bradford Maddox.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF A DAY.

A Recital at Mrs. J. W. Goddard's Home—Luncheon for Miss Kimball.

Several entertainments attracted society yesterday.

At the home of Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, Mlle. de Olloqui gave the first of two piano recitals at 11:15 o'clock. Among those attending who acted as patronesses were Mrs. Thomas B. Setterwaite, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Mrs. Scott Cameron, Mrs. Herbert L. Terrell, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. George Macy, Mrs. Alfred B. Mason, Mrs. Harold G. Henderson, Miss Anna M. Clark, and Miss Ida Carleton.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Post gave a dinner of sixty covers last evening at Sherry's for their daughter, Miss Mary Post, and her fiancé, Philip Bartlett Brewster, whose marriage will take place this afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation. The guests included the bridal party and young people from out of town who have come to attend the wedding. Dancing followed the dinner.

Mrs. Edgar L. Marston of Port Chester gave a large luncheon yesterday in a private dining room at the Plaza for Miss Esther Kimball, the débutante daughter of Dr. Reuel B. Kimball and Mrs. Kimball. The guests including many of the Winter's buds. Afterward the party went to a matinée. Mrs. Marston had seated with her at a small table Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, Mrs. Hunter S. Marston, and several other matrons. The girl guests were seated at a large table decorated in pink, with corsage bouquets of orchids for all.

MISS MILLS, PARIS BRIDE.

War Relief Aid Weds Louis B. de Koven, Nephew of Composer.

Miss Amy Hawkhurst Mills, a daughter of the late Abraham Mills, was married yesterday to Louis Besant de Koven, son of Mrs. Nathaniel A. Prestiss, of Washington, D. C., in the American Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris, according to a message received here.

The bride has been engaged in war relief work in France for the last six months. Mr. de Koven, who is a nephew of Reginald de Koven of this city, is in business in France.

Miss Dorothy B. Barrows Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson Fairchild of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street announce the engagement of Mrs. Fairchild's daughter, Miss Dorothy Bartlett Barrows, to Walter Winthrop Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith of 1621 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Smith was graduated from Amherst and is now a student at the Philadelphia Divinity School. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

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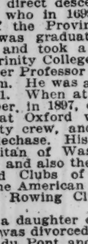

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TODAY'S WEDDINGS.

Misses Wyeth, Post, and Lamarche Among Brides to Be.

Many weddings are scheduled for today. That of Miss Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth and A. Chalmers Charles will be solemnized at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a small reception for the family and intimate friends will be held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Stephen S. Williams, 9 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Miss Mary Post, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Post, and Philip Bartlett Brewster will be married at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Incarnation, and the reception for the family and intimate friends will be held at the home of the bride's parents, 114 East Thirty-sixth Street.

At 3:30 in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the wedding is to take place of Mrs. Jeannette Cholmeley Pearson of New York, and Percy Litchfield of Brooklyn. It will be quiet owing to the recent death of Mrs. Pearson's aunt, Miss Jeannette Gilder.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Lamarche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lamarche, and John Eyre will take place at noon today in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a breakfast for the relatives only will be served at the Lamarche home, 48 West Seventy-third Street.

Still another wedding will be that of Miss Carmen Kinnear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear of 137 Riverside Drive, to Charles Albert Smylie, son of Mrs. Edmund Le R. Dow by a former husband, the late Major Charles A. Smylie, which will be celebrated at the Plaza.

A Dinner to Dr. Hilio Lobo.

Dr. Hilio Lobo, Brazilian Consul General in London and now in this country on a special mission for his Government, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Hotel Plaza by Mr. and Mrs. Hugo A. Thomsen. Those present were Dr. Egberto Logueira Tenido, Secretary to Dr. Lobo; Dr. H. C. de Martins Tinheiro, Brazilian Consul General in New York, and Mrs. Tinheiro, Miss Tinheiro, H. Tinheiro, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George William Chester, and Victor F. de Cunha, Brazilian Consul General at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM D. MacINNES, 66 years old, a dry goods merchant in Pittsfield, Mass., died yesterday in Springfield. He was born in Scotland and started his business career in Boston at 18.

ABRAM HALSEY PLUMMER, retired Vice President of the Norton-Roseland Cement Company, died yesterday at his home in Riverside Avenue, Cranford, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Dr. NICHOLAS H. FREEBAND, President of the Yonkers Common Water Board and one of the best-known physicians in Westchester County, died yesterday at his home in North Broadway, Tarrytown, in his seventy-third year. He was born in New York City.

GEORGE WOLF, Traffic Auditor of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died on Tuesday at his home in Roselle, in his sixtieth year. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Dr. JOHN STEPHEN BARRETT, a dentist, 41 years old, died on Tuesday night at his home in Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MILES, widow of Colonel Sweeting Miles, died yesterday at her home in Alpine, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

JULIUS BONNER, President of the Bonner Manufacturing Company, 87 Maiden Lane, jewelers, died on Tuesday in Chicago while on a business trip. He lived at 506 West Ninety-seventh street.

ERNEST O. JACOBSEN, head of the firm of E. O. Jacobsen & Co., metal merchants of 2 Stone Street, died yesterday at his home, 304 West Seventy-first Street.

Captain JOSEPH B. DONEY, representative of Waynesburg, Penn., in the Forty-third Congress, and a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at his home in Waynesburg in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. M. E. TREACY, wife of Hugh T. Treacy, an insurance broker in New York, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. LAURA F. CULBERTSON, 60 years old, widow of William Culbertson, a retired merchant, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. KATRINA HAFF, 77 years old, widow of Stephen Haff, and a prominent suffrage worker, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. She had lived there forty-seven years.

ROLAND R. DENNIS, for many years a commercial agent of the United States Government, and a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in Augusta, Ga. His home was in Auburn, N. Y., and he was a member of the Loyal Legion.

FREDERICK RIEPE, Chief of Police of North Arlington, N. J., died yesterday at his home.

CHARLES A. HULL, a merchant, 84 years old, died yesterday in the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. MARION KEPPLE of Ridgefield Park, N. J., wife of Ernest F. Kepple, a member of THE NEW YORK TIMES staff, died yesterday in the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. Mrs. Kepple was born in New York forty years ago, the daughter of the late John Adams Harrington, who was well known as a dramatic critic under the name of "John Carboy." Mrs. Kepple is survived also by a daughter.

WILLIAM GUSTUS BARNUM, a retired manufacturer of printers' ink, died on Tuesday at his home, 819 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Knickerbocker Whist Club, and Lincoln Club of Brooklyn.

OSCAR A. BEVERSTOCK, one of the headmasters of Cartaret Academy, Orange, N. J., and a graduate of Amherst College in '96, died yesterday in Keene, N. H., in his forty-second year. He taught in the Connecticut schools before coming to Carteret Academy in 1906. He took charge of the English and French departments.

SEBASTIAN ELLIS, an old resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died at his home there on Monday after a few days' illness.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE GASCOINE COLE, wife of Robert W. Cole, a real estate dealer, and a daughter of the late James Gascoine, founder and President of the old People's Bank of Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Monday at her home, 671 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. [illegible] LUCY CONDON, wife of John Condon, a Brooklyn florist who is prominent in the civic affairs of the borough, died on Tuesday at her home, 139 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Condon was a daughter of the late James Foster, and was descended from Revolutionary stock.

Mrs. MARY ANN SMITH, 90 years old, died on Monday at the home of her son, 710 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. She was the first member of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church.

JOHN S. O'DONNELL, 68 years old, a retired dry goods merchant, died recently at his home, 238 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife and a son, the Rev. T. J. O'Donnell, associate rector of the Church of the Holy Name, in Brooklyn.

ROBERT T. SEIBERT, son of the late Henry Seibert, a brass goods manufacturer, died on Sunday at his home, 608 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WOOD REYNOLDS, wife of City Magistrate Louis H. Reynolds, died yesterday at her residence, 88 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Mrs. Reynolds was born fifty-four years ago in Troy, N. Y., and was married to Magistrate Reynolds thirty years ago.

CHARLES W. KURTZ, a retired bag manufacturer and for many years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. He was born in Germany seventy-seven years ago and lived at 524 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. BARBARA GROTZ, widow of Captain George Grotz and for a great many years a resident of Whitestone, L. I., died at her home there on Monday, aged 84 years.

Mrs. SUSAN M. STEELE, wife of Jacob T. Steele and one of the oldest members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, died yesterday at her home, 206 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-eighth year. She was a daughter of the late Colonel David Low of New Hampshire.

SHERWOOD J. CRAMPTON, a silverware merchant and member of Manitou Lodge, No. 108, F. and A. M.; James A. Garfield Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Union Lodge of Odd Fellows, died at his home, 176 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

Mrs. FRANCES M. CHAMPION WARDELL, a native of Chatham, England, and widow of Samuel W. Wardell, died on Tuesday at her home, 2,157 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn, aged 87 years.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

A Sale

Several hundred slightly damaged Books, left over from the recent holiday selling, are being offered at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ground Floor.

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ARTISTS FACE SUITS FOR EVANS PICTURES

Their Patron Paid for Famous Works with Checks Drawn on Mills & Gibb.

CAN'T RECOVER PAINTINGS

Men Proceeded Against by Receivers May Lose Cash as Well as Products of Their Brush.

Distinguished American painters and art dealers are being sued to compel them to restore money they received for pictures which William T. Evans, widely known as a collector of paintings, bought from them at different times. Mr. Evans has since given away most of the paintings and the artists and dealers may have difficulty in recovering them in case they are compelled by the courts to return the money received for them.

The artists are asked to refund the purchase price, because it is contended Mr. Evans paid for the pictures by checks drawn on his firm, Mills & Gibb, now in the hands of receivers. The receivers contend that decisions by the courts of this State have established the rule that persons receiving a firm check for an individual purchase must serve notice upon the firm that they hold the paper.

Mr. Evans's collections of American artists comprise 115 works presented to the National Gallery in Washington, 53 presented to the Montclair Art Gallery, of which he was the founder, 3 to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 7 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and 184 paintings which were in his country home at Montclair. Childe Hassam, Alden Weir, Lillian Genth, Ballard Williams, and other noted artists, as well as the William Macbeth and other art galleries, were among those from whom Mr. Evans bought pictures. In their cases, and possibly in others, he is alleged to have paid for them with checks drawn on his firm.

The discovery that Mr. Evans paid his personal debts by checks on Mills & Gibb, of which he was President, was made, according to a petition filed in the Federal Court, by the receivers of the firm—Joseph B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank, and J. Harper Poor of Amory, Browne & Co., dry goods commission merchants. More than 100 separate checks were listed as used by him "for the satisfaction of liabilities personal to him alone." The total amount he was alleged to have expended was $345,778. The property of Mills & Gibb was subsequently sold at auction to a syndicate of creditors.

Mr. Hassam said yesterday that the proceedings against him to compel him to refund the purchase price of the pictures were "an outrage." One of his pictures, "Leda and the Swan," which was bought by Mr. Evans, is now in the hands of a collector, and it would be difficult for Mr. Hassam to get it back.

Mr. Evans has refused to discuss the charge made against him in connection with the troubles of Mills & Gibb, referring all inquirers to his attorneys. His friends, however, have said in his behalf that his accounts and those of his firm were intermingled by an arrangement which he made with the Directors. There was a question, it was said, as to whether he had not more than paid his indebtedness to the firm.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Evans has collected only works by American painters, saying that he considered it his patriotic duty to encourage native talent. In 1908 he withdrew three of his canvases from the National Gallery after an investigation had determined that they were imitations of originals by George Inness and Homer D. Martins. In their places he substituted others, known to be genuine, by the same masters. Mr. Evans now lives in Glen Ridge, N. J.

DREYFUS'S DEFENDER DEAD.

Manuel Baudouin Argued for Ten Days in the Famous Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Manuel Baudouin, President of the Court of Cassation and who was Attorney General of the court at the time of the famous trial of Major Alfred Dreyfus for treason, died last night. He was 70 years old.

In 1906 M. Baudouin delivered an extended argument before the court in which he contended that Dreyfus was innocent and declared that the greater part of the evidence at the Rennes court-martial by which he was convicted was a tissue of lies. His argument, which covered a period of ten days, was followed by the vindication of Dreyfus.

M. Baudouin was the author of many legal works.

Miss Edith Bryce.

Miss Edith Bryce, daughter of the late William and Clara Tileston Bryce, died yesterday at her home, 20 West Fifty-fourth Street, after a week's illness. She was born and educated in New York and devoted her time to local charities and philanthropic organizations. She was Treasurer of the Working Girls' Vacation Society for many years, a Director of the New York Women's and Children's Infirmary, and the Nursing Institute, and was a member of the Colony Club. Miss Bryce is survived by a brother and two sisters.

Mrs. Frances T. de Forest Lord.

Mrs. Frances Theodora de Forest Lord, widow of George de Forest Lord, who was a member of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord and a trustee of the Astor estate, died on Tuesday from pneumonia at her home, 903 Park Avenue. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Theodore B. Shelton of New York and Harriet Emmons of Connecticut, a descendant of Dr. Emmons, the famous Puritan preacher who was the Dr. Stearns in Mrs. Stowe's book, "Old Town Folks." Mrs. Lord took an active part in philanthropic work.

Dr. Frank Sidney Fielder.

Dr. Frank Sidney Fielder, a specialist in children's diseases, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 1 West Eighty-first Street, in his fifty-first year. He was graduated from Cornell University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1892, and served in Bellevue and other hospitals. He served as an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy during the Spanish-American war on the cruiser Cincinnati. Dr. Fielder was the author of several text books on children's diseases.

A Musicale for Duryea War Relief.

A musicale and tea dance is to be given at the Plaza on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the Duryea War Relief. Mrs. Nina L. Duryea will tell of her work in France, and Francois Van Vaerenbergh, the Belgian opera tenor, who has come from the trenches by permission of the Belgian Government, to sing for the relief fund, is to appear. Miss Margaret Abbott, Miss Lucy Gates, Frank Pollock, and Carlos Salzedo are also to sing.

Mr. and Mrs. de Koven's Musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven gave a musicale at their residence, 1,025 Park Avenue, last evening, which was attended by more than two hundred guests. The artists were Mme. Wagniere Horton, the pianist; Nina Varesa (Mrs. Henry Russell), who sang with lute accompaniment; Miss Rosalie Miller, who sang a group of old French songs; Thadeus de Wronski, whose songs were accompanied by the composer, Raoul Laparra, and M. Llobet, the Spanish guitar soloist.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

MARCUS.—Jan. 24, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marcus, (nee Florence Joseph,) 640 Riverside Drive, a daughter, Lying-in Hospital.

Married

DE KOVEN—MILLS.—At the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France, on Jan. 24, 1917, Amy Hawkhurst Mills to Louis Besant de Koven, both of New York.

JOHNSON—PROSSER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Robert Davis, Mildred Derby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Prosser, to Mr. Nathan Clarke Johnson.

Died

ARMSTRONG.—At his late residence, 72 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, Richard Armstrong, formerly of Hamilton, Canada, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at 72 Columbia Heights Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Hamilton, Canada, on Sunday, Jan. 28. Hamilton and Toronto papers please copy.

BAGG.—Suddenly, on Jan. 24, 1917, at her home, 3,604 Broadway, Edna Lintz Bagg, eldest daughter of William Smith and Matilda McLean Bagg. Funeral private.

BARNUM.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, of pneumonia, William A., beloved husband of Sarah Adams Barnum, at his late residence, 819 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services 8:30 Thursday evening.

BARRETT.—J. Stephen, D. D. S., at his residence in Morristown, N. J., on Jan. 23. Funeral Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BEDELL.—On Jan. 23, 1917, at 464 West 152d St., Mary Emily, widow of George C. Bedell. Funeral private.

BENDER.—On Jan. 24, 1917, Leonard George, beloved husband of Helen Chrystal Bender, in his 29th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Overlook Lodge, No. 853, F. and A. M., are invited to attend funeral services, on Friday, Jan. 26, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 24 Mountain Av., Summit, N. J. Funeral private. Conveyance will meet train leaving Hoboken at 6:45 P. M.

BEVERSTOCK.—At Keene, N. H., Jan. 23, 1917, Oscar A. Beverstock, headmaster of Carteret Academy, Orange, N. J. Funeral services at Keene on Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, at 1 P. M.

BIGELOW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1917, Harriet M., wife of John A. Bigelow and daughter of the late Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, D. D. Funeral service at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M. Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, papers please copy.

BLOOM.—Bernard, beloved son of Jacob and Sarah Bloom, in his 16th year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,832 Clinton Av., Bronx, Thursday, at 10 A. M. Interment Washington Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BONNER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 23, after a short illness, Julius Bonner, beloved husband of Esther and father of Mrs. J. Hoffman, Mrs. Emil Bonner, brother of Zilia Bonner, Mrs. I. Eisler and Dr. A. Bonner. Funeral services from his late residence, 306 West 90th St., Friday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BONNER.—Julius. Brethren of Zion Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Julius Bonner, on Friday morning, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, from 306 West 99th St. EBENEZER KAPLAN, President.
HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

BORDEN.—Alfred, jr., infant son of Alfred and Susan E. Borden, Wednesday, Jan. 24. Funeral private.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, Patrick, beloved husband of the late Bridget Brown and father of the Rev. James J. Brown. Funeral from his late residence 47 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 25, thence to St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress Sts., where a solemn high mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Please omit flowers.

BRYCE.—On Jan. 23, at her residence, Edith, daughter of the late William and Clara Tileston Bryce. Funeral services 10:30, Friday morning, Jan. 26, at 20 West 54th St. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CHRYSOSTOM.—John, Brother, on Jan. 23, at Baltimore, Md., in his 54th year. Funeral Friday, Jan. 26, from Manhattan College. Solemn mass of requiem Annunciation Church, 9:30. Interment Pocantico Hills.

CHRYSOSTOM.—Rev. Brother. It has become our sorrowful duty of announcing to the members of the Commercial Alumni Association of Manhattan College, of the death of Rev. Brother Chrysostom. While occupying during the thirty years with eminent success the lofty position as Dean of the Arts Department, the chair of Philosophy, the warmth of his saintly and inspiring character radiated beyond the confines of the classics, also towards those students who battled with the more worldly matters of commercial education. The impress of his presence is ineffaceable. In his death we mourn the loss of an immeasurable friendship.

Members of the Commercial Alumni are requested to assemble at the college and attend the mass of requiem, at 9:30 A. M., Friday Jan. 26, in Annunciation Church.

WILLIAM C. POMMERER, President.
ANGEL P. C. NEWTH, Secretary.

CHRYSOSTOM.—The Manhattan College Alumni Society announces with deep regret the death of its historian, Rev. Brother Chrysostom, F. S. S., Ph. D., class of 1881, beloved as a fellow-alumnus, revered as a painstaking teacher, honored as an eminent lecturer, author and editor. His loss to us and to our college is irreparable. Mass of requiem Church of the Annunciation Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, at 9:30 A. M.

HOWARD A. SHEIL, Pres.
JOHN FRANCIS BROSNAN, Sec.

CORCORAN.—On Jan. 23, 1917, at his residence, 67 West 87th St., John, beloved husband of Kate Corcoran (nee Delmage.) Services at St. Gregory's Church, 144 West 90th St., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CORCORAN.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of John Corcoran (First Company) at the Church of St. Gregory the Great, 90th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., on Friday, Jan. 26, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M. THOMAS DIMOND, President.

CORCORAN.—Association of Ex-members, 1st Co., 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y.: Announcement is made, with deep regret, of the death of John Corcoran. See family notice for funeral.
ROBERT McWILLIAM, President.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, Secretary.

COSTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, Henry, beloved husband of William and Arthur Coster and Mrs. Ethel Carr. Funeral services at 896 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Members of J. H. Perry Post 88, G. A. R., are invited to attend.

CROSMAN.—On Jan. 23, 1917, Ellen Hall Crosman, wife of J. Heron Crosman and daughter of the late Wm. Buckley Hall and Ellen Campbell Hall of Pennsylvania. Funeral service at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11:08 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

CROSMAN.—The Washington Headquarters Association, founded by Daughters of the American Revolution, announce with deep regret the death of its honorary Vice President, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman.
Mrs. GEORGE WILSON SMITH, President.
Mrs. MALCOM McLEAN, Recording Secretary.

CROSMAN.—The New York State Chapter of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America announce with great sorrow and deep regret the death of its valued member, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman of New Rochelle.
Mrs. CHARLES D. WARD, President.
Mrs. JAMES S. BRADLEY, Secretary.

DE HART.—Mina Winslow Chase, beloved wife of Captain William Chetwood De Hart, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1917, in her 73d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,081 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, at 3 P. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

DICKSON.—Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, aged 82, widow of Thomas Dickson, former President of the Delaware & Hudson Company. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 424 Washington Av., Scranton, Penn. Kindly omit flowers.

DONNELLY.—Hugh E., on Jan. 23, at the residence of his nephew, Clarence W. Donnelly, Fulton St. and Maxwelton Av., Jamaica. Services at St. Mary's Church, Shelton Av. and Flushing St., Jamaica, today at 10 A. M.

DONOVAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at Monroe, N. Y., Henry Donovan, beloved husband of the late Mary Noble Donovan and only son of the late Dr. Thomas Washington and Lydia Jackson Donovan, in the 82d year of his age. Services Friday at Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie R. R., at 9:25 A. M.

DRAMBOURG.—On Jan. 22, Eugene Drambourg, in her 70th year, beloved mother of Jeanne Bérhgolt, Alice Drambourg, and Jean Bernitt. Interment private.

DREWRY.—Arthur B., on Jan. 23, at St. Mary's Hospital. Funeral Friday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M., from 427 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

FIELDER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, Frank Sidney Fielder, M. D., at his residence, 1 West 81st St., N. Y. C. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Saturday afternoon, at half-past 2. Dansville (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FENNESSY.—At 1,080 Oak Knoll Av., Pasadena, Cal., Friday, Jan. 19, 1917, Andrew Lester Fennessy. Interment Pasadena.

FOSDICK.—On Jan. 23d, 1917, at her residence, 852 Fulton St., Jamaica, Catharine Jane Baylis, widow of Morris Fosdick, in the 100th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. House will be open for friends from 12 o'clock noon to 1:30 P. M. Thursday.

Died

FOX.—John F., beloved husband of Elizabeth Fox, nee Wittich, suddenly, on Jan. 23. Funeral from his late residence, 665 Oakland Place, Bronx, on Friday, Jan. 26, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Martin of Tours, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Pittston & Wilkes-Barre, Penn., papers please copy.

FRANCIS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, at Englewood, N. J., in her 93d year, Mary F., widow of Hiram S. Francis and daughter of James and Mary A. Brower. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Judson T. Francis, 83 Chestnut St., Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

FRIEDMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 119 West 97th St., Morris Friedman, son of the late Martin and Barbara Friedman. Funeral private.

HAFF.—At Plainfield, N. J., Katrina Haff, widow of the late Stephen Haff, on Jan. 24. Funeral services at All Saints Unitarian Church, Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock.

HAMMOND.—Suddenly, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, Samuel Parke, D. D., husband of Charlotte I. Green. Funeral Thursday at 2 P. M.

HAMMOND.—Suddenly Jan. 22, Rev. Samuel Parker Hammond, D. D., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. William T. Franklin, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Funeral services from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William T. Franklin, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Liberty St., N. Y. 11 A. M., Jersey Central.

HELLGREN.—Christine M., beloved mother of Carl and Harry Hellgren, on Jan. 23, in her 65th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,431 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 8 P. M. Interment Friday, 10 A. M., Evergreen Cemetery.

HOGG.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, in the 89th year of his age, Robert Hogg, husband of the late Annie Donald Hogg. Funeral from his late residence, 143 Keap St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M.

HOLDEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, 551 75th St., John James Holden, husband of Mabel Dayton Holden. Funeral Friday, Jan. 26, from Grace Church, 4th and Ovington Avs., Bay Ridge, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUGHES.—At Milton, Mass., Jan. 23, Sarah Forbes, widow of William Hastings Hughes and daughter of the late John Murray and Sarah Swain Forbes, aged 66 years. Funeral services will be held on Friday, Jan. 26, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Unitarian Church, Canton Av., Milton. Train leaves South Station at 1:30 o'clock for Milton. Burial private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HURD.—On Jan. 22, 1917, Annastine Hurd, age 74. Service will be held at the parlors of the United Burial Co., 579 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, on Jan. 25, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

JACOBSEN.—On Jan. 23, 1917, Ernest O., husband of Dorothy A. Jacobsen. Funeral service at his late residence, 304 West 71st St., on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 8:30 P. M.

LONDON.—At 1,089 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Julius London. Funeral will take place Friday, Jan. 26, at 11 A. M., from late residence to Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

LORD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1917, at her residence, 903 Park Av., Frances Theodora, wife of the late George de Forest Lord, and daughter of the late Theodore B. and Harriet N. Shelton. Funeral services at her residence, Friday morning, Jan. 26, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MARX.—Sam, after a short illness, at his home, 3,647 Broadway. Services at 10 A. M. Thursday, Jan. 25.

MILES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, Eliza M., widow of Colonel Sweeting Miles, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late home, Alpine, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

MURPHY.—At her residence, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, Jan. 22, Catherine, widow of Patrick Murphy. Funeral Friday, at 10 o'clock to St. Bartholomew's Church. Interment private.

NEWTON.—On Jan. 24th, 1917, William E. Newton, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elliott J. Smith of Islip, N. Y., in his 88th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OUTERBRIDGE.—Albert A., of pneumonia, at his residence, 7,048 Woodbine St., Philadelphia, on Jan. 23, 1917, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

PER LEE.—On Jan. 24, Henry Hebard Per Lee, Amenia, N. Y. Funeral Saturday, 2:30 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church. Interment Amenia Island Cemetery.

PHILLIPS.—Abraham, beloved husband of the late Jane Friesleben, in his ninetieth year. Funeral from his late residence, 396 West 132d St., on Friday, Jan. 26, at 10:30 A. M.

PHILPOTT.—On Jan. 23, 1917, Edward Thomas Philpott. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 205 West 135th St. Interment private.

PLUMMER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, Abram Halsey Plummer, in 74th year, at his residence, Cranford, N. J. Funeral private.

POTTS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, John Finley Potts. Funeral services 11 A. M., Friday, at the chapel, No. 14 East 39th St. Virginia papers please copy.

ROBERTSON.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1917, at her home in Morristown, N. J., Henrietta Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Alexander and Charlotte D. Robertson. Funeral private.

ROSENTHAL.—Kate, beloved wife of Morris Rosenthal, died Jan. 24, 1916, at her late residence, 462 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, in her 68th year. Funeral services from her late residence, Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Members of the Lady Rose Society, of which she was a member, are invited to be present.

STEELE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, at her late residence, 206 Macon St., Brooklyn, Susan M. Steele, beloved wife of Jacob T. Steele, in her 88th year. Funeral private. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

STEHLIN.—On Monday, Jan. 22, Joseph Stehlin, beloved husband of Nani C. Stehlin, and devoted son of Mrs. Charles V. Stehlin. Funeral services at his late residence, Long Beach, L. I., Thursday, Jan. 25, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

TRATHEN.—At his home, 25 Louis Place, on Tuesday, Jan. 23d, the Rev. Father Marcus A. Trathen, O. M. C., rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church. Services will be held at St. Timothy's Church, Howard Av., near Atlantic Av., on Friday morning at 10:30 A. M., when a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

TULP.—Jan. 24, 1917, Howard

WESTERN ATHLETES BREAK RECORDS AT MILLROSE GAMES

JOIE RAY BREAKS AMERICAN RECORD

Crack Runner of Illinois A. C. Clips Mark for a Mile and a Half at Millrose Games.

WESTERN ATHLETES SHINE

Simpson Sets Hurdle Marks and Loomis Takes 70-Yard Dash—Ted Meredith Wins Millrose 600.

Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago astonished nearly 10,000 persons at the games of the Millrose A. A. in Madison Square Garden last night when he won the Rodman Wanamaker one-and-one-half-mile scratch race from a field of five of the best long-distance runners in the country, and in doing so made the fastest time for the distance that has ever been accomplished in this country, indoors or outdoors. Ray's time was 6:45, and the best previous time was 6:46 2-5, made by the great Irish runner, Tommy Conneff, at Bergen Point on Sept. 2, 1895.

Ray's startling performance, in which he showed his heels, among others, to John W. Overton of Yale, the 1,000-yard national and intercollegiate cross-country champion, came early in the night's sport, and marked the beginning of a series of triumphs for Western athletes, who made their first real invasion of the East of the present indoor season. The little Chicagoan, who proved his worth as a distance runner when he won the five-mile national championship at Newark last September, never gave his rivals a breathing spell. At the crack of the starter's pistol he rushed to the front, and, with a stride that much resembles that used by Conneff in his best days, kept going with unrelenting force that never gave his competitors a chance to pass him.

Overton, on the other hand, began in a comparatively leisurely manner, and was content to make a waiting race of it for nearly a mile, staying in fourth place until forced to go by Sid Leslie, the former Long Island A. C. runner, in order to keep within hailing distance of the flying leader. All this time Ray was bounding along in front, with Mike Devaney of the Melrose A. A. exerting his powers to keep within a stride of the pacemaker. Joan W. Ryan of the Boston A. A., the other starter, was hopelessly out of it after the first half mile.

Ray's Great Finishing Sprint.

It was at the end of a mile that Ray gave the first evidence that his pace-making had been accomplished without a call on his reserve power. With five laps of the Garden to traverse the Chicagoan cut loose with a sprint that surprised all but Devaney. The pair drew five yards away from Overton before the Yale man realized that the race was on in earnest. Then the Tennessee lad made his effort, and quickly passed Devaney began his desperate pursuit of Ray. Overton was fighting hard now for ground which he neglected in the beginning of the contest, but the tireless machine in front never wavered. Inch by inch Ray drew away until two laps from the finish he had five yards the advantage of Overton, who was pushed to the limit. The pistol shot for the last lap was the signal for a sprint by Ray that settled the race in a few strides. Bounding lightly over the hurdles, he simply flew away from the exhausted Yale man until he crossed the line mark eighteen yards to the good. Devaney finished in third place twenty-five yards behind Overton.

Another Western success came in the 70-yard invitation dash, in which the honors went to Joe Loomis of Chicago, former 100-yard champion. The long, lithe blond sprinter came through in easy manner in his heat, in which the best man he had to beat was Alvah T. O'Hara, Massachusetts Tech. Alvah T. Meyer, the Irish-American sprinter, was another former champion who came back to life, wining his heat, with Brooke Brewer, the Maryland sprinter, in second place. Loomis's trial heat had been won so easily that he was a big favorite for the final. Meyer, however, surprised the crowd by getting the jump on the Westerner and leading him for the first forty yards. Then the ground-devouring strides of the Chicago man began to tell, and he ranged alongside of Meyer twenty yards from the tape. Meyer fought bitterly to the end, but Loomis beat him by half a yard. Brewer finished third. The time, 0:7 2-5, is a fifth of a second slower than the record.

Meredith Defeats Strong Field.

Ted Meredith, recently recovered from an attack of pneumonia, gave the Westerners their first setback when he won the Millrose 600 from a field of great distance men, which included Walter A. Miller of the Illinois A. C., and notable Southerner in Don M. Scott of the Mississippi Agricultural College, the half-mile champion. Ted had an old score to wipe out, as he finished behind the Mississippi man in that race. He did it with plenty to spare, as Scott failed to finish in the first three. All the honors in this event stayed in the East, Joe Higgins of the Irish-American A. C. finishing second, and Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A. third.

Meredith started on the outside of the field, but took advantage of the start being on a curve by cutting across his rivals and taking the lead at the first turn. Miller and Higgins followed him closely, but the hot pace was too much for Scott and Caldwell, who were far in the rear at the end of the first lap. Higgins soon disposed of Miller and put up a desperate race behind Meredith. Half way down the home stretch it looked as if the New Englander might overcome the Quaker, but Meredith had enough in reserve to come away and win by a yard. Caldwell came with a rush and going from last place in the last lap finished third, five yards behind Higgins. The time was 1:14 3-5.

Robert F. Simpson, the best hurdler of the present day, if not of all time, signalized his first appearance indoors in the East by making a new record in the 90-yard low hurdle race. He streaked over the sticks in 8 1-5 seconds and left in his wake Jack Eller, who made the old record of 8 2-5 seconds in 1910 and equaled it, as did his brother, Bob, in 1911. His victory made another for the West, as the champion hurdler hails from the University of Missouri. Simpson led all the way with Loomis pressing him. At the finish Jack Eller got up in time to take the place from Loomis. The other starters were Fred Murray and Arthur L. Engels, New York A. C.

Makes Another Record.

Simpson followed up his record over the low hurdles by winning the seventy-yard high hurdle scratch race and making his second new mark of the night. He cleared the five obstacles in beautiful style, and his time of 0:09 clipped two-fifths of a second off the previous record, made by J. L. Hartranft in 1910 and equaled by J. I. Wendell in 1913. Fred Murray, another Westerner, finished second, in spite of his knocking down two hurdles.

There was a surprise in the intercity relay race when the Philadelphia team defeated Boston, which was minus the services of Tom Halpin. Elmer Smith led Rose, the first Boston runner, by a yard, and Larry Scudder increased the Quakers' lead to five yards in the next quarter. Tommy Lennon settled the issue in favor of Philadelphia by increasing the gap to tenyards. Dave Caldwell was the anchor man for Boston, but he failed to gain on Earle Eby, the last runner for Philadelphia, who won by twelve yards, in 3:32.

The East came to life at the end of the program in the much-advertised East vs. West relay race at half a mile. The Eastern sprinters skimmed around the turns so nimbly that their rivals never had a chance. Reilly, the Holy Cross runner, got the jump on Earle Eby of Chicago, and Billy Moore of Princeton opened a gap on Sherman Landers of Chicago that insured victory for the effete East. Alvah Meyer and George W. Dernell had no difficulty in retaining the lead against Fred Murray and Joe Loomis, the East winning by twelve yards in 1:34 3-5.

Remer First in Two-mile Walk.

Richard F. Remer, the seven-mile walking champion, scored a popular victory in the two-mile handicap walk, which was the first event decided. The value of the performance was enhanced by the fact that the world's champion, George H. Goulding, of Toronto, made his first appearance here this season and finished in third place, so far behind the winner that he had scarcely gained twenty yards when the New York A. C. man crossed the finish line. Goulding walked in his usual fair style, but his stride lacked the vim and distance shown in previous visits to this city. The Canadian had to concede thirty-five seconds' handicap to all the starters except Remer, who was held at thirty seconds. The leader had covered exactly a lap when Goulding was sent away, and Remer was going great guns, with nearly a lap to spare on the world's champion. It took Remer only a lap and a half to head the limit men, and as soon as he got to the front J. P. Pearman, another New York A. C. man, tagged on to his heels. Goulding picked up about five yards a lap on this pair for the first mile. Then the champion began to tire, and after going a mile and a half Remer drew away from Pearman and began to gain ground on Goulding. Remer won by fifty yards from Pearman, and Goulding was in third place eighty yards further back. The time was 14:07 2-5.

The summaries follow:

TWO-MILE WALK, (Handicap, Limit 35 Seconds.)—Won by R. F. Remer, New York A. C., (0:30;) J. P. Pearman, New York A. C., (0:35,) second; George H. Goulding, (scratch,) third. Time—14:07 2-5.

70-YARD DASH, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Killigrew, Holy Cross Lyceum, (9 feet;) Brooke Brewer, Maryland State College, (2 feet,) second; B. J. Wefers, New York A. C., (5 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

ONE-MILE RELAY RACE. (Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, vs. Millrose A. A., New York.)—Won by Millrose A. A. team, composed of W. Gough, F. Safarowic, E. Hussey, and M. Geis; Meadowbrook A. A. team, composed of F. Gillen, J. Esler, E. Tighe, and C. Harvey, second. Time—3:37 1-5.

70-YARD DASH. — Special Invitation, (Scratch)—First heat won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; Brooke Bremer, Maryland State College, second. Time—0:07 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by Joe G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Frank P. O'Hara, M. I. T., second. Time—0:07 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by Joe G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., second; Brooke Bremer, Maryland State College, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILE INVITATION RUN (scratch)—Won by Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; John W. Overton, Yale University, second; Mike Devaney, Millrose A. A., third. Time—6:45.

"MILLROSE 600". (Invitation, scratch)—Won by Ted Meredith, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Joseph F. Higgins, Irish-American A. C., second; Dane S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., third. Time—1:14 2-5.

600-YARD RUN, NOVICE—A. A. U.—Won by N. Shaughnessy, unattached; J. Murray, Jr., Fordham, second; M. Enders, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:22 2-5.

70-YARD LOW HURDLE, (Invitation, scratch)—Won by Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., second; Joe G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third. Time—0:08 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, I. A. U. Handicap.—Won by Z. Whiteman, unattached, (60 yards;) B. Lichtman, Irish-American A. C., (60 yards,) second; S. Kneizner, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, (52 yards,) third. Time—2:21-2-5.

16-Pound Shot-put, Handicap.—Won by A. Pelter, Fordham, (4 feet,) with a put of 40 feet 10½ inches; F. Onken, Irish-American A. C., (5 feet,) second, with a put of 39 feet 9½ inches; K. C. Witherspoon, University of Pennsylvania, (4 feet,) third, with a put of 39 feet 9¼ inches.

300-Yard Run, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by T. C. Breen, West Side Y. M. C. A., (15 yards;) L. White, Fordham, (13 yards,) second; E. Pereiman, Glencoe A. C., third. Time—0:34 2-5.

Three Mile Run, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by K. Schlested, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, (150 yards;) J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (150 yards,) second; R. Greene, Boston A. A., (75 yards,) third. Time—14:49 3-5.

70-Yard High Hurdles, Invitation, Scratch.—Won by Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; Fred S. Murray, New York A. C., second; Arthur L. Engels, New York A. C., third. Time—0:09.

Intercity Relay Race.—Boston vs. Philadelphia, (distance one mile)—Won by Philadelphia team, composed of Earl Eby, unattached; Larry Scudder, University of Pennsylvania; Elmer W. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, and T. J. Lennon, University of Pennsylvania. Boston team, composed of J. W. Ryan, Boston A. A.; Dave S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; S. D. Rose, Boston A. A., and H. F. Mahoney, Boston A. A. second. Time—3:32.

Half-Mile Relay, East vs. West.—Won by East team, composed of W. B. Moore, Princeton University; A. B. Nelly, Holy Cross College; Alvah G. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., and George W. Dernell, Boys' Club. West team, composed of O. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Robert Simpson, University of Missouri. Fred Murray, New York A. C., and Sherman Landers, unattached, second. Time—1:34 3-5.

Medley Relay Race (for Championship of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., Winning Team to Receive Preston P. Lynn Trophy.)—Won by the Millrose A. A. team, capbts of St. Antony team, second; Loughlin Lyceum team, third. Time—7:43 2-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. Barwise, Boston A. A., (4 inch,) with a jump of 6 feet; C. Thibault, University of Pennsylvania, (3 inches,) second, with a jump of 5 feet 10 inches. Tie for third place between A. Rodrigues, Bronx Church House, (3 inches;) H. Crane, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, (3 inches,) and A. Abrumet, Long Island A. C., (3 inches,) each with a jump of 5 feet 9 inches. Jump-off—Won by Crane, with a jump of 5 feet 10 inches.

PLAN TWO BOUTS FOR DARCY

Australian May Meet Al McCoy as Well as George Chip.

E. T. O'Sullivan, manager of Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, last night confirmed the report that $25,000 had been offered to Darcy to box George Chip at Madison Square Garden. This flattering offer was made by Grant Hugh Browne, new promoter of boxing in the city's historic amphitheatre, before he left this city for Montreal. O'Sullivan added that he had also been guaranteed 33 per cent. of any returns from moving pictures. He has not decided on any definite course, however, and is waiting for the return of Browne. The latter is expected to arrive some time today, and negotiations will then probably be completed.

Another offer O'Sullivan said he had from the new Garden promoter was one for a bout with Al McCoy, the Brooklyn boxer generally recognized as middleweight champion. For this contest, O'Sullivan said, Darcy has been promised a total amount aggregating $20,000. He would receive $20,000 for a guarantee for boxing, and a sum approximating $10,000 for his rights in the moving picture privileges. The dates mentioned by Browne for these contests were Feb. 12 and March 5, but the Garden promoter admitted a doubt as to his ability to obtain the earlier date.

BOXING CLUBS ARE WARNED.

Wenck Demands That Spectators Get Seats Designated on Tickets.

A warning was sounded to managers of certain local boxing clubs yesterday when Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, addressed a letter to the proprietors of the Harlem S. C., Olympic A. C. and Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn, admonishing them to take better care of those who purchase tickets for boxing shows in the future. Conditions at local boxing clubs have long been a source of annoyance to the enthusiasts of the sport, and there have been numerous complaints made as the result of the indifference of the promoters to assist ticket purchasers in securing the seats called for by the coupons they held.

There have been frequent instances where lovers of the game have been forced to forego the comforts of the reserved seat to which their ticket entitled them. To alleviate this condition of affairs Chairman Wenck yesterday sent to the above-named clubs a letter saying that any further such complaints would be investigated and severe penalties imposed if the complaints were found to be justified.

TOO MUCH SMITH FOR ST. NICK TEAM

Irish-American Centre Cages All Three Goals in Hurly-Burly Melee of Hockey.

Standing of the Local Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	2	0	1000
Irish-American A. C.	2	1	.666
Hockey Club	1	1	.500
St. Nicholas	0	2	.000

Turk Smith, the Irish-American A. C. centre, shot all three goals for his side in a slam-bang hockey match, in which the St. Nicholas seven went down in defeat at St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 3 to 2. The tussle fairly teemed with rough playing and excitement, and it wasn't until the game had gone to an extra period of more than three minutes that Smith knocked in the winning goal from scrimmage.

The Irish club had a hard time in winning, for the St. Nicholas team showed compact combination play, and in the first half it was only the stubborn goal tending of Woods which saved the Irish skaters. The superior scoring ability of the Irish team rested in the brilliant individual play of Patsy Sequin and Turk Smith, these two bearing the brunt of the work. Only at times did the Irish-Americans get together in team work, and, although they assaulted the St. Nicks' net often in the second period, they couldn't get the puck past Cole.

Much of the time the game was a hurly-burly of roughness. Players were toppled over in twos and threes, and Abrahams was injured so badly in the first period that he had to retire. Sequin went down in a scrimmage and was temporarily knocked out. He not only had a wrenched leg, but somebody's stick inflicted a bad cut on the bridge of his nose. Turk Smith was hit in the eye with the flying puck and for a time saw nothing but stars. Von Bernuth, the big Santa Claus point, was in the thick of many scrimmages, and generally landed in a heap on the ice.

Smith seemed to be about the only one of the Winged Fist skaters who could shoot ing was accurate. After ten minutes of play in the first half Sequin made a swift run down the ice and sent the disk to Smith on a pretty pass. Turk shot it in. The second Irish goal was also made by Smith after Hewett carried the rubber into the enemy's territory and shot it to Smith, who whacked it into the cage. The first period ended 2 to 0 in the Irish Club's favor.

In the second period Peabody scored after two minutes on a shot from Bernuth, and Lewett tied the score for the Kriss Kringles, getting the goal from scrimmage. Peabody and Smith got into a hot mixup, and for a time arms and sticks filled the air around them. Both were ruled off for two minutes. In the period Smith shot the winning goal from scrimmage after 3:08 minutes of play.

The lineup:

I. A. A. C., (3.)	Position.	St. Nicholas, (2.)
Woods	G.	Cole
Hewett	P.	Von Bernuth
Smith	C. P.	Conklin
Sequin	R.	Dickey
Smith	C.	Jewett
Abrahams	L. W.	Peabody
Rideout	R. W.	Kilner

Goals—First period—Smith, I. A. A. C., in 10:12; Smith, I. A. A. C., in 17:20. Second period—Peabody, St. Nicholas, in 2:05; Jewett, St. Nicholas, in 7:40. Extra period—Smith, I. A. A. C., in 3:08.

Penalties—Dufresne, two minutes for illegal checking; Peabody and Smith, two minutes for slugging. Substitutions—Dufresne for Princeman; Princeman for Abrahams.

Referee—Ernest Garron, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—Stewart Paton, Hockey Club. Timer—W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each. Extra period —3:08.

B. A. A. SEVEN HOLDS LEAD.

Defeats Boston Hockey Club, 5 to 2 —Hutchinson Gets Three Goals.

Standing of the Boston Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston A. A.	1	0	.750
Arena H. C.	2	1	.666
Boston H. C.	0	3	.000

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Boston A. A., amateur league champions, held its lead in the sectional division of the title race tonight by beating the Boston Hockey Club 5 to 2. The match was started brilliantly, each team scoring a goal in the first three minutes. Then the B. A. A. played in earnest and never was in danger, although in the last ten minutes the Hockey Club men were playing far the better hockey.

Donohue, the B. A. A. goal keeper, had sixteen stops late in the game. Hutchinson played a brilliant game for the B. A. A., scoring three of the goals and being in the combination for both the others, which were made by Osgood. Clifford and Hicks did some good shooting for the Hockey Club.

The lineup:

Boston A. A., (5.)	Position.	Boston H. C., (2.)
Sands	L. W.	Lombard
Osgood	C.	Clifford
Hutchinson	R.	Hicks
Jones	R. W.	Smart
Huntington	C. P.	Doty
Stearns	P.	Claflin
Donohue	G.	Mackay

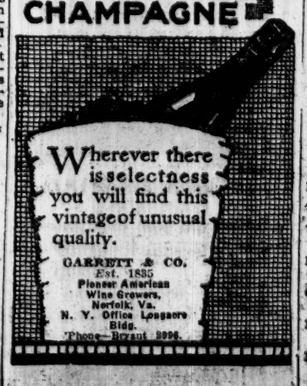
Goals—Hutchinson, (3.) Osgood, (2.) Clifford, (2.) Smart. Referees—C. Wanamaker and H. Foster. Goal umpires—Messrs. Carnonhan and Hunt. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

WANTS BETTING RESTORED.

State Racing Body to Recommend Pari-Mutuels to Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Enactment of legislation to permit race track betting by the pari-mutual system, will be recommended in the report of the State Racing Commission, which is to be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow. The commission holds that horse racing and breeding should be encouraged, and says that the pari-mutual method would be of assistance. This form of betting provides for the selling of choices on the track at auction, the pooling of the money and proportionate distribution. The commission consists of James W. Wadsworth, Genesee; John Sanford, Amsterdam, and Harry K. Knapp, New York.

PAUL GARRETT CHAMPAGNE



Wherever there is selectness you will find this vintage of unusual quality.

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CLOSE SHAVE FOR CARTER.

Beats Robeson in Extra Hole Golf Match at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 24.—Philip Carter had a narrow escape today from being eliminated in the second round of play in the annual January golf tourney at the Belleair Country Club. Carter led by 2 up at the end of the first nine holes and won two of the next three, being apparently perfectly safe with a lead of 4 up and 6 to play against I. S. Robeson of Rochester. Robeson took the next four holes in succession to square the match and as the last two were halved, an extra hole was necessary.

Carter was short on his second shot. A half resulted in 5, after Robeson had recovered well from a chocolate drop in 2. The second extra hole found Carter with a topped drive and a remarkable recovery followed by a fine chop shot dead to the pin. Robeson missed his second and could only secure a 5.

S. J. Graham of Greenwich, the medalist will meet Carter tomorrow, while Ira Holden, Cincinnati, and C. J. Winton will meet in the other half of the first flight.

The summary of the first nineteen:

Ira Holden, Cincinnati, defeated E. H. Boyd, Sharon, Penn., 7 to 6; C. J. Winton, Minnekahada, defeated T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 5 to 4; Philip Carter, Nassau, defeated I. S. Robeson, Rochester, in 20 holes; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated Winthrop Ingersoll, Rockford, 4 to 2.

NEW YORKERS WIN IN RAIN.

Rice and Hamilton Gain Victories on Wet Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24.—In the tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests the second match round was played today in all eight of the men's divisions. Rain fell steadily during most of the day and was responsible for a number of the matches going by default. The two divisions of women players postponed their rounds until tomorrow.

Grantland Rice and D. A. Hamilton of New York, who are regarded as logical candidates for the first division finals on Saturday next, won their matches today by narrow margins, Rice defeating J. C. Martin of Philadelphia 1 up, and Hamilton beating Charles Hart of New York 1 up, at the nineteenth hole.

PIPING ROCK SEEKS TOURNEY

W. M. G. A. Will Award Championship Series at Meeting Today.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will hold its annual meeting at the Biltmore this morning at 10:30 o'clock to elect officers for the coming season, choose a course for the championship tournament, and to present to the Piping Rock women the trophy for the team contest which was conducted throughout last season.

Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair, President of the association, reports that the only formal applicant for the championship tournament is Piping Rock. This does not mean that the event is sure to go there, however, as last year the tournament was held at Englewood, though that club made no formal request for it. The feeling seems to be that the women can select any course that suits their fancy.

ARGENT DAZZLE BEST CAT.

Misses Champion Win Many Specials at Silver Society Show.

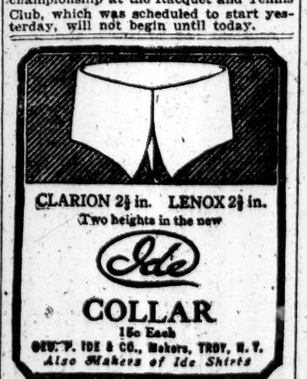
The Argent Kennels, owned by the Misses Champion of Staten Island, almost swept the board of specials yesterday, when the two-day cat show of the Silver Society ended in the Hotel McAlpin. The pearl gray and blue rosette for the best cat in the show was awarded to the 7-year-old aristocrat of catdom, ch. Argent Dazzle, a worthy descendant of Lord Argent, the first of the line imported to this country in 1894 by the Misses Champion.

The prize for the best female in the show also went to the Misses Champion, and in winning that honor Moonflower also obtained her championship. Both are of the shaded silver variety. As a brace Argent Dazzle and Moonflower captured the special. Other specials taken by the Staten Island breeders were for the best team of five, the best shaded silver novice, the best chinchilla novice, and the best female novice.

Mrs. A. H. Churchill's Donnithorne, a 2-year-old chinchilla, was shown specials only and succeeded in splitting the Argent pair, taking the reserve ribbon to Argent Dazzle for the best in the show. The smoked variety got into the special awards by means of Floo Floo, owned by Mrs. A. B. Snow of Philadelphia, which was adjudged the prize for the best novice. The prize for the best kitten was won by Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert's Wahoo Silver Fringes, a daughter of Ganymede, which won in the chinchilla open class.

Racquets Tourney to Begin Today.

Play in the national racquet doubles championship at the Racquet and Tennis Club, which was scheduled to start yesterday, will not begin until today.



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Pierce "Six-38" Landaulette, $1,100; National, 1916, $1,000; Packard "Six-48" Sedan, $1,100.

Cadillacs "Fours," "Eights," $460 to $950; Simplex, all improvements, $2,000; Packard "Eighteen" Coupe, $650.

New Darts, 30% discount; Overlands, $250 to $400; Oldsmobiles, 1916 "Fours," "Eights," Big Bargains!

Fords, Touring and Delivery, $150 to $250; 100 others, $150 to $250. New arrivals daily.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,181, 1,783 B'way, near 57th St. Car Department Open Wednesday and Friday Nights until 9 o'clock.

MUD HORSES RULE AS RAIN CONTINUES

Bob Hensley Captures Feature Event at New Orleans on Heavy Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Three favorites justified their backing over a muddy track today. The mud horses are having their day here. Bob Hensley won the feature race, a handicap at one mile and seventy yards. Hensley went to the front early in the race and had enough left to stall off Hanovia's resolute rush in the stretch. Continued rains this afternoon predict a muddy track for several days yet.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; one mile. Time—1:50 4-5.

Handiemar, J. L. Davenport's ch. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Orimar-Nelly Titus, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (Crump).....11⁰

Class A, W. Goose's ch. g., 4 years, 104, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Murphy).....2⁰

Miss Represent, Eugene Lutz's br. f., 3 years, 94, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, (McDermott).....3¹⁰

Savin, Pasha, Sanborne, and Narmar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

Ash Can, J. M. Booker's b. g., 6 years, 112 pounds, by Burgomaster or Aeronaut-Trash, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Williams).....1⁰

Hester Smith, H. Neusteter's ch. f., 3 years, 97, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Lyke).....2nk

Chad Buford, E. Murray's b. g., aged, 112, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Carroll).....3²

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

Uncle Jimmie, C. B. Mariman's b. g., 6 years, 112 pounds; by Uncle-Catherine Carson, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Murphy).....1h

Lady Ward, Mrs. W. J. Foley's b. f., 3 years, 92, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Jeffcott).....2⁰

Energetic, L. A. Seregni's b. m., 5 years, 107, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Robinson).....3⁰

York Lad, Minstrel, Huda's Brother, and Little Ford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:51 1-5.

Bob Hensley, H. Perkins's ch. g., 6 years, 108 pounds, by Rapid Water-Mae Erwin, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (Murphy).....1⁰

Hanovia, E. T. Colton's ch. m., 7 years, 113, 18 to 5, 7 to 10, and out, (Williams).....2⁰

Syrian, Jefferson Livingston's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, 18 to 5, 7 to 10, and out, (F. Robinson).....3⁵

Hubbub also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:51 1-5.

Kneelet, W. R. Mizell's b. m., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Banastar-Dulcinea, 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, (McAtee).....11½

Disturber, D. S. Fountain's b. c., 3 years, 111, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson).....2⁰

Mayme W., L. A. Seregni's br. f., 4 years, 103 pounds, 3 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (McDermott).....3⁰

Best Bib and Tucker, Gentlewoman, and Miss Tipperary also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:48 3-5.

Mose Johnson, W. Weant's br. h., 6, 116 pounds, by Red Fox-Bella, Hamburg, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Williams).....1⁰

Lukemae, W. C. Semple's b. g., 5, 108, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Buton).....2⁰

Tootsie, J. W. McClelland's b. f., 5, 95, 12 to 10, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (McAtee).....3⁰

Triste, Will Do, and Carlton G also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:49 1-5.

Elpato, D. B. Yeoman's b. g., aged, 112, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Lyke).....1⁰

Valas, E. Fred's b. g., 5, 112, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Crump).....2⁰

Stelcliff, W. C. Wright's g. g., aged, 108, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Koppelam)...3⁰

White Crown, Minda, and Lady Powers also ran.

Weather, raining; track, muddy.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; two-year-olds; three furlongs. Tantalizer, 115 pounds; Water Wave, 109; Sena Gay, 104; Madolyn V., 112; Mary Henderson, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; four-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Wat, 115 pounds; Manroot, 115; Bas Blanc, 115; Ill Savin, 110; Stilly Night, 105; Verena, 115; First Wind, 118; Superintendent, 118; Magan S., 110; Myola, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; four-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Primary, 115 pounds; Anxiety, 115; Briggs Brother, 115; Irrawaddy, 110; Running Queen, 110; Trend, 115; Etta's Charm, 115; Petelus, 110; Smuggler, 110; Cledere, 110.

FOURTH RACE. — Monteleone Handicap, $1,000 added; three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Imp. Colonel Venable, 114 pounds; Indian Chant, 98; Bars and Stars, 105; Hauberk, 112; Mars Cassidy, 106; Opportunity, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Liberty Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Woodward, 104 pounds; Recluse, 99; Warsaw, 96; Pleasureville, 101; Thornwood, 98; Diamond, 93.

SIXTH RACE. — Claiming; four-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Flying Feet, 116 pounds; Prime Mover, 111; Emma Stuart, 106; Triste, 113; Kilday, 108; Disturber, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Stolen Ante, 114; Paymaster, 110; Reno, 108; Alex Getz, 106; Joe Walsh, 100; Jim Wakely, 106; Ray O'Light, 109; Fairy Legend, 107; Monoloy, 103.

Weather, rain; track, muddy.

At these Dinners Last Night—

Building Trades Employers' Association At the Biltmore

Ass'n of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms At the Astor

Clysmic of course was the water served.

What else—when it is the sparkling table water of the man who *knows*.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters

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Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)

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EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

HEDDON QUITS AS AMATEUR.

Class A Billiardist Makes N. A. A. B. P. Probe Unnecessary.

Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., one of the foremost Class A billiard players of the country, has resigned from the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and his withdrawal has been accepted by the Executive Committee of the national association. The amateur standing of Heddon and Corwin Huston was about to be investigated by the Executive Committee. Heddon's resignation was by letter, and in it he vouched for the amateur status of Huston. The Executive Committee agreed with Heddon concerning Huston's standing and the latter still holds his membership.

At the time of the annual meeting Heddon's case was brought up, and there were several present who thought he had infringed the amateur rules. Had Heddon desired to remain in the association, however, it is probable that the national association would have overlooked the fact that he had transgressed some of the minor laws. As it is, Heddon is engaged in promoting a Western amateur billiard association.

He considers his views on amateurism broader than those of the national association. He has all along maintained that the amateur should be allowed to play with the professional, even where a gate was charged. It has never been charged that Heddon received money for playing billiards. He is a wealthy business man. In commenting upon his resignation, the national association says:

"The resignation of Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., was received and acted upon at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The Michigan amateur, in a lengthy letter, which he explained his position as to his competing with professionals and owning stock in a billiard room, expressed his difference of opinion with the rules of the National Association. In resigning he declared that he fully appreciated the great work that the organization had accomplished for amateur billiards. While he had been instrumental in launching another association, it was not to be considered as a retaliatory action. It was simply an organization to foster the Western, and broader view, as to what constituted an amateur. He wished it to be understood that he parted from the national association in which he had competed in its Class A championships in friendliness and with regret. His resignation was duly accepted.

SEVEN IN CUE TOURNEY.

Spears, Mathews, and Rice Graduate into Class B Billiard Ranks.

The entry for the national amateur Class B 18.2 billiard championship, which starts at the Amateur Billiard Club Monday afternoon, totals seven players. Those whose entries have been accepted are George F. B. Clarke, Julian Lee, Charles P. Mathews, George T. Moon, Jr., Frederick Loewenthal, Charles E. White, and George Spear. There is no defender because Francis S. Appleby, the winner of the tournament a year ago, is now in the Class A division. Two former champions, however, are included in the entry, Clarke and White. Spear, Mathews, and Rice are graduates from the Class C tournament of this year.

DOGS OFF ON LONG RACE.

Eleven Teams Start on 552-Mile Contest to St. Paul.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 24.— Gabriel Campbell of Le Pas, Manitoba, cracking his whip over the heads of six northland huskies, whirled out of Winnipeg at 12:33 P. M. today as pacemaker in the world's longest dog race, which will terminate in St. Paul. Amid cheers from the crowds the eleven teams of howling dogs leaped out over the old Pembina trail at ten-minute intervals for the 552-mile run through deep snow drifts over unbroken trails. Drawings for positions in the race placed Campbell in first place. Late tonight the teams were well bunched twenty miles south of this city.

The results of *moderation* are infinite.

Faithfully practised, it brings success, health, long life.

And the *moderate* man is especially careful in selecting his food and drink.

That's why he specifies *Wilson—a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey —That

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Transfers, Appointments, and Promotions in the Public Schools.

The following transfers, appointments and promotions of public school teachers were made yesterday:

TRANSFERS.

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE VII.

To School	To School
S. Bernstein.....115	H. L. Shimberg.....118
A. W. Brener.....64	Julius Ritter.....132
Charles Conn.....85	Leon Harris.....184
Maurice Brandt.....85	

SCHEDULE VI.

Jacob B. Platt.....97

SCHEDULE B2.

Annie Davidson.....15 | Anna M. Robinson.165
S. T. Parsons.....62 | Frances J. Stauffer.169
Ella. G. Hannen.....78 | Helena A. Carroll.171
Annie S. Core.....104 | Emilie K. Gylsen.177
Selma H. Baum.....159 | Marguerite Taylor.177

Ungraded—Schedule B2 with Bonus—Margaret B. Szabo, as teacher of an ungraded class, to School 157.

SCHEDULE B1.

Malhada Sherman.....1 | Dora Pearlman.....78
Edith B. Proudman.....2 | Dorothy G. Cutler.....18
Gert. B. Giffhorn.....3 | Kath. A. Gensler.....78
Agnes P. Roe.....3 | Dora London.....79
Marie H. Lyons.....3 | Edna W. Shorman.....
Mary E. Toy.....3 | as teacher of the regular grades.....84
Edythe A. Norton.....5 | Kath. D. Seyfert.....84
Edith Phimister.....28 | Ellen B. Hewitt.....90
Louise W. Rohrle.....38 | Sylvia R. Harrison.....90
Eugenie D. Weiss.....40 | Lillian A. De Long.....90
May A. Kennedy.....45 | Zipporah J. Freund.....90
May A. Davis.....45 | Harriet T. Mac-
Helen Grossman.....40 | Queen.....90
Mabel M. Balfour.....44 | Dorothy E. Pratt.....102
Mary A. Horan.....50 | Augusta Geier.....102
Marjorie Crane.....52 | Annie M. Lovett.....102
Mabel C. Van Hoesen.....52 | Edwina L. Evans.....103
Loretto E. Cahill.....52 | Loretto E. Dunne.....103
Ida H. Bruning.....87 | Sophie A. Dunster.....103
Martha E. Neumann.....87 | Isabel A. Stewart.....114
Cath. C. Laverty.....115
Mary E. Dugan.....57 | Alice Nielsen.....110
Grace O. Delahanty.....64 | Mabel H. Farleigh.....130
Marjorie R. Mc-Ginnis.....68 | Lillian R. Burke.....132
Margt. A. Hughes, as teacher of a class for the blind.....69 | Margt. V. Ryan.....141
Janette F. Abrams.....70 | Carrie Rice.....169
Hannah E. Lotz.....73 | Rose A. Hogan.....G170
Janet Gribbon.....G77 | Susan V. Barry.....G170
Sarah Silverstein.....78 | Augusta Nonnburg.....171
Ella G. Proudman.....174
Bertha Wright.....186
Nora A. V. Tacheau.....192

KINDERGARTEN.

Winifred Doherty.....67 | Grace Goodwin.....184

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B3.

Catharine D. Fry.....15 | Max Smith.....68

SCHEDULE VII.

Sam'l Davidowitz.....49 | Edw. Goldwater.....45
A. E. Neugroschl.....60 | Meyer Meyerowitz.....80
Maurice Lapeman.....60 | S. Tanner.....80

SCHEDULE VI.

M. Rosenblatt.....

SCHEDULE B2.

Madeline R. Holler.....145

SCHEDULE VII.

G. L. Crabb.....85 | John H. Miller.....174
G. F. Rowland.....125 | Julius Reich.....175
J. E. Carlin.....145 | Dr. Weinberger.....179

SCHEDULE VII.

S. H. Goldberg.....79 | N. M. Friedman.....178
George J. Rumph.....130 | Cashman.....179

SCHEDULE B2.

Maud La Olmsted.....9 | Mabel S. Thresher.....97
Regina A. H. Nagle.....15 | Marcella C. Collins.....103
Henrietta W. H. Luhrs.....31 | Fleischer.....104
Eunice E. Crapsey.....85 | Anna L. O'Brien.....B147
Nellie M. Reed.....85 | Blanche Peck.....154
Mary Riley.....89 | Margaret A. Gill.....169
Cassie D. Eldredge.....178

SCHEDULE B1.

Dalma McVine.....3 | Gertrude Perkins.....176
Josephine M. Corbin.....5 | Sarah M. Carroll.....180
Mary J. Hill.....119
Marguerite Hastings.....7 | Vida A. Tamlyn.....119
Agnes M. Marshall.....9 | Katherine L. Sullivan.....124
Mary E. Adrian.....12 | Hanna Anderson.....127
Catelie Queen.....12 | Margaret D. Ryan.....132
Anna A. McHugh.....18 | Florence Judge.....138
Maud F. Donovan.....30 | Charlotte L. Potter.....140
Mary J. Martell.....30 | Valerio Constant.....145
Helen M. Sullivan.....30 | Helen De W. Lawrence.....147
Anna W. Smith.....30 | Frances Bowne.....163
Ada H. Drew.....32 | Henry Ferbo.....B147
Ada L. Walter.....62 | Agnes M. McCaffrey.....148
Margt. F. Fletcher.....70 | Margaret Gribbon.....151
Ethel F. Fletcher.....70 | Mabel G. McNamara.....151
Julia Keplan.....70 | Marguerite A. Powers.....153
Helen G. Conners.....73 | Henrietta M. Fox.....153
Agnes H. Wolf.....73 | Grace E. Hilton.....159
Jennie G. Ide.....73 | Jennie A. Ritter.....159
Edith Cornell.....75 | Anna L. Foote.....159
Loretto F. Clarke.....77 | Ethel B. Tomlin.....160
Ida M. Conaran.....77 | Frances B. Moore.....160
Beatrice Clark.....B109 | Mary Shepherd.....161
Esther N. Fisher.....B109 | Kath. E. Kiernan.....168
Mildred Davis.....B109 | Grace E. Miller.....168

KINDERGARTEN.

Florence G. Helmuth.....109 | Adele M. Smith.....162

SCHEDULE B3.

Fred C. Hooker.....

SCHEDULE VI.

Fred C. Hooker.....

SCHEDULE B2.

Beatrice Andrews.....61 | Anna M. Gemunder.....88

SCHEDULE B1.

Lulu A. Smith.....B109 | Mary Zimmerli.....46
Albert G. Goldner.....B109 | Katherine L. Kaufman.....88
Clara V. Sperazi.....23 | Mary Judge.....88
Julius C. Bierbauer.....23 | Alice L. Kerrigan.....88
Helen J. Ogden.....40 | Edith M. Wilson.....88
Pria Maher.....40 | Geraldine George.....93

SCHEDULE B2.

Helen L. Opel.....Richmond.....89 | Gilmore.....89
Alice M. Grebe.....27 | Marguerite C. Carr.....28
Lauretta I. De-laney.....30 | Newman.....30

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Eugene F. Brown.....15 | Abraham M. Fine.....128
James V. McGill.....19 | Morris Koppel.....145
Joseph E. Carroll.....19 | John LeR. Fiedler.....149
A. Hirschberg.....94 | A. Schneider.....157
Israel Goodman.....B84 | B. Rabinowitz.....158
Emanuel Liftman.....100 | J. Zimmerman.....158
Isidore Levy.....B100 | L. Zwickel.....173
Mohael Cohen.....101 | Otto Schwartz.....175
C. B. Hopkins.....120 | Peter Nathanson.....178

*Without prejudice to salary in Schedule VI., if eligible.

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

L. M. MacFarland.....2 | Maria Ochoa.....87
Esther B. Larsen.....2 | Elsie Macnair.....87
Beatrice V. Buck.....5 | D. Weisnder.....88
Nora C. O'Donohue.....5 | E. V. McKeown.....88
Genevieve Keenan.....6 | S. Allen.....88
Bertha M. Harty.....7 | Sadie C. Murphy.....91
Anita Boylan.....7 | Bertha J. Lattie.....91
C. E. Smith.....9 | Rosalie Hass.....91
Selina G. Lipman.....140 | Marguerite V. Rooney.....96G
Mabel J. Cantrell.....140 | Helena Wetzel.....97
Hattie Birnbaum.....147 | Harry Flaum.....97
Sadie T. Meyers.....147 | Elizabeth Wallace.....104
Ida Schiff.....147 | Samuel Olchin.....109
Marie L. Keese.....109
Sarah Most.....109
Fanny Harsfeld.....114
Mildred Arnold.....150
Charles Duchacek.....153
Hilda Cohen.....153
Elizabeth Miller.....159
Flora H. Kahn.....159
Joseph Lichtman.....160
Annie McDonough.....165
Evelyn A. Reilley.....169
May O'Connell.....170G
Julius A. Freynick.....171
William Sirenkopf.....171
Margaret Early.....184
Edith J. Herring.....184
William Bernstein.....185
Alberta Apel.....185B
Mary M. Schnepel.....188G
Hilda A. Erbeck.....188G
Ethel E. Redman.....188G
Ambrose Murphy Vocational School for Boys.....5A-6B 7A-8B

The Bronx.

Elizabeth S. Larmour.....2 1A-6B 7A-8B
Margaret C. Fogel.....2 1A-6B 7A-8B
Vera M. Babcock.....2 1A-6B 7A-8B
Bernhard D. Saxe.....4 5A-6B 7A-8B
Anna L. Bronmann.....4 1A-6B 7A-8B
Gertrude Gattman.....4 1A-6B 7A-8B
Leontine M. Gridelly.....4 1A-6B 7A-8B
Abina M. J. Hart.....4 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mary E. Carroll.....4 1A-6B 7A-8B
Jean F. Colwell.....4 1A-6B 7A-8B
Sarah Glasseroff.....4 1A-6B 7A-8B
Ruth Agnes Sheerin.....7 1A-6B 7A-8B
Carrie C. Morgan.....7 1A-6B 7A-8B
Lawrence Kelly, Jr.....10 5A-6B 7A-8B
Tamah Axel.....10 1A-6B 7A-8B
Anna B. English.....12 1A-6B 7A-8B
Benjamin G. Gilard.....12 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mary E. O'Rourke.....19 1A-6B 7A-8B
Emma D. Eberle.....23 1A-6B 7A-8B
Isabel Miller.....23 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mildred Cohn.....27 1A-6B 7A-8B
Adele W. Weisstock.....27 1A-6B 7A-8B
Anna Richardson.....28 1A-6B 7A-8B
Esther A. Burns.....30 1A-6B 7A-8B
Gertrude A. Kalmer.....30 1A-6B 7A-8B
Agnes C. Barrett.....32 1A-6B 7A-8B
May E. Gordon.....36 1A-6B 7A-8B
Adolph Cohen.....40 5A-6B 7A-8B
Margaret H. Curran.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
David J. Glatzer.....40 5A-6B 7A-8B
Matilda Becker.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Helen G. Burns.....44 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mary O. Sharp.....46 1A-6B 7A-8B
Kurt Falkenstein.....47 5A-6B 7A-8B
Julia M. Daly.....48 5A-6B 7A-8B
Lilla K. Collie.....49 5A-6B 7A-8B
Elizabeth F. Duffy.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Jane M. Arthur.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Harriet A. Speyer.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Eleanor McCullough.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Bertha A. Plundeke.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
May R. Frank.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Jennie Perlman.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Valeria Agnes Keane.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Agnes E. Birmingham.....53 1A-6B 7A-8B
Elsa Pichel.....53 1A-6B 7A-8B
Margaret A. Burns.....53 1A-6B 7A-8B
Helen M. Sullivan.....53 1A-6B 7A-8B
Flora Wittstein.....54 1A-6B 7A-8B
Alexander H. Helma.....54 5A-6B 7A-8B
Alexander Pollachek.....54 5A-6B 7A-8B
Naomi G. H. Clark.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mary Harrington.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Sarah Joseph.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Joseph Grady.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Helen A. Stewart.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Madeline Hacker.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Adelaide J. Keane.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Teresa M. Coogan.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Agnes Gallagher.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B

Adelaide J. Keane.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B

Brooklyn.

Anna H. Mooney.....2 1A-6B 7A-8B
Madeline W. Smith.....6 1A-6B 7A-8B
Florence E. Nixon.....6 1A-6B 7A-8B
E. Aldine Waizous.....16 1A-6B 7A-8B
Agnes M. Connor.....18 1A-6B 7A-8B
Samuel S. Berkowitz.....25 5A-6B 7A-8B
Agnes M. Glynn.....27 1A-6B 7A-8B
Sarah Wynne.....27 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mary T. Cox.....30 1A-6B 7A-8B
Anna P. Eggers.....30 1A-6B 7A-8B
Helen C. Daly.....30 1A-6B 7A-8B
Jennie E. Wilson.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Annie L. Schumann.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Helen T. Connannon.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Wilhelmina H. Litschke.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Anna T. Quinn.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Agnes T. Somers.....50 1A-6B 7A-8B
Elizabeth A. Higley.....61 5A-6B 7A-8B
Frederick L. Onken.....90 5A-6B 7A-8B
Mary V. Kerrigan.....70 1A-6B 7A-8B
Josephine C. O'Callahan.....33 1A-6B 7A-8B
Helen N. Stack.....39 1A-6B 7A-8B
Gussie Koplovitz.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Gertrude Jacobson.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Clara I. Katz.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Bertha M. Feldstein.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Hannah M. Jaffe.....40 1A-6B 7A-8B
Ida M. Joseph.....42 1A-6B 7A-8B
Katherine V. McCarthy.....42 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mrs. F. Strobel.....42 1A-6B 7A-8B
Julia Lichtig.....43 1A-6B 7A-8B
Hortense Jaffa.....43 5A-6B 7A-8B
Esther Hoffman.....44 1A-6B 7A-8B
Margaret M. Carroll.....44 1A-6B 7A-8B
Kath. M. O'Brien.....45 1A-6B 7A-8B
Rose C. Feld.....45 1A-6B 7A-8B
Emma F. Eckstein.....46 1A-6B 7A-8B
Matilda Steinberg.....49 1A-6B 7A-8B
Marie Higbie.....49 1A-6B 7A-8B
Evelyn R. Roos.....47 1A-6B 7A-8B
Eugene G. Ginsberg.....47 1A-6B 7A-8B
Elsie G. Fitzgerald.....48 1A-6B 7A-8B
Ida Brauer.....48 1A-6B 7A-8B
Ada V. Mahnken.....51 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mae Collins.....52 1A-6B 7A-8B
Marie R. Kenney.....52 1A-6B 7A-8B
Lillian Stern.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Margt. C. Farmer.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B
Mary E. Conlon.....55 1A-6B 7A-8B

Arthur C. Lasswell, biology, from Manual Training to Commercial.
Frederick Thorne, joinery, from Bryant to Flushing.

HIGH SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS. Assistant Teachers.

DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL—Patrick R. Kinney, English; Wilmer T. Stone, English; Daniel G. Krane, English; Daniel B. Hourihan, history, and Louis F. West, music.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE—†Richard Harnett, *Henry Schilling, Jr., Harry Schwager, coml. brs.; David H. Frank, math.; Mark I. Markett, Gregg sten., and Walt H. Mechler, Gregg sten.

JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL—*Eugenie O'Connell, biology. Emma E. Roth, coml. brs.

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL—*Reuben Hillman, William Hirscher, drawing; Emanuel Goid, English; Sidney A. Swarts, English; Victor F. M. Bonsall, English; John Wilsop, foundry wk.; Nathaniel Pepis, math.; Julius Zimmerman, math.; S. Lewis Elmer, music, and Luis N. Sherwell, Spanish.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL—Zola B. Ruggles, drawing, and Frederick Warner, English.

EVANDER CHILDS HIGH SCHOOL—Louis Fallig, coml. brs.; John A. Donohoe, coml. brs.; Philip D. Fackler, English; Gertrude E. Morris English; Mary A. Tea, French; William G. Snavely, math., and Geo. Snow, phys. trg.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL—Harold Strumpf, sten. and type.

DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL—Ulysses S. Tasch, coml. brs.; Henry F. Supnik, English, and †John G. Sweeney, phys. and chem.

EASTERN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL—Elspeth M. McCreary, English, and Ethel S. Leveridge, phys. trg.

ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL—Marjorie C. Wrelich, English; Mabel Chesley, history, and †Hannah B. Horton, biology.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL — Miriam F. Slocum, sten. and type.

NEWTOWN HIGH SCHOOL — †Samuel Tierney, Jr., phys. and chem.; Foss O. Heaton, math., and Christina A. Mackay, sten. and type.

RICHMOND HILL HIGH SCHOOL—Mary A. Kelly, coml. brs., and Charles Doris, math.

CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL—Grace E. Kingsbury, phys. trg.

*Clerical assistants. †Laboratory assistants.

PROMOTION TRANSFER AND APPOINTMENT—Abraham E. Cohen, Asst. Tr. of German to First Asst. of Modern Lang., Boys' High to Eastern Dist.

APPOINTMENT TO FIRST ASSISTANT—William H. Peet, Girls' High School to First Assistant, Modern Languages.

PROMOTIONS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Aaron I. Dotey, De Witt Clinton, Classical Languages; William A. Jenner, New Utrecht, Classical Languages; Leon J. Wayas, New Utrecht, History; Sidney D. Brummer, Boys, History; William F. Tibbetts, Curtis, Classical Languages; John H. Stocker, Erasmus Hall, Physical Sciences; William W. Rogers, Curtis, History; George K. Hinds, Washington Irving, Accts., Econ. and Coml. Law; Charles A. Miller, Morris, Physical Sciences.

HIGH SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Martin L. Wilson, Asst. Tr. History; William A. Patterson, Asst. Tr. History.

TRAINING SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS

Florence J. Berman, Model Tchr., New York Trg. Sch.; Grace E. Kingsbury, Asst. Tr. Phys. Trg., New York Trg. Sch.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 20, 1917, upon the eligible list of holders of licenses as junior assistant teacher of physical training in evening recreation centres the names of the following:

Jacob Gallin.....97.3	Jacob A. Cantor..97.3
John J. Corley.....97.4	L. J. Elten.....97.3
Solomon Granet..97.4	Henry Farb.....97.3
C. J. McCabe.....97.4	Charles Farer.....97.3
Harry S. Pizer.....97.4	G. W. Kligus.....97.3
E. L. Schwartz...97.4	E. A. V. Loughlin.97.3
W. H. Silberstein.97.4	E. Ring Monahan...97.3
Charles Smook...97.4	L. V. E. Coughlin.97.2
Jacob Wolfsohn...97.4	H. Goodman.....97.2
I. Adrachinsky...97.3	B. Schwartz.....97.2
Vincent Amato...97.3	W. Weinstein.....97.2

Licenses as teacher-in-training in high schools in the subjects respectively indicated have been granted the following:

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE—David Adlerblum and Abraham G. Cowan.

MATHEMATICS—Meyer Bernstein, Samuel Welkowitz, Jonas Molonower, Ida Koopersmith, Loretta McTiernan, Agnes Morley, Adelaide M. Sheehan.

A license as substitute trade order teacher of flower and feather making in vocational schools has been granted to Anna E. Strasaile.

Licenses as substitute vocational helper in vocational schools have been granted to Louise Baradet, Anna Butterstein, Edna Eppe, Louise Lund, Rena A. Scholl.

A license for the season of 1916-1917 as substitute teacher of Isaac Pitman stenography and typewriting in evening elementary schools has been granted to Mrs. Agnes H. Donnelly.

MORE BROADWAY PAVEMENT

Stretch Voted by Irvington Will Give a Surface 27 Miles Long.

Continuous pavement for Broadway from the Battery to the northern line of Irvington, a distance of twenty-seven miles, was assured yesterday when the taxpayers of Irvington voted to spend $186,000 to pave that street for the two miles it runs through the town. The vote was 58 for and 24 against the project.

It was said that all the fifteen women who voted among them Mrs. Charles Eddison, Mrs. Harold Dunham, Mrs. John F. Havemeyer, and Mrs. John F. Plummer, favored the proposal. It is expected that within the next few months Tarrytown, just north of Irvington, will decide to pave its section of Broadway. Then there will be a forty-mile stretch of paved road running north from the Battery.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises...7:12 | Sun sets...5:04 | Moon sets...5:24

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]	High Water.		Low Water.	
Sun rises...7:12 Sun sets...5:04 Moon sets...5:24	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:08	9:40	2:39	3:32
Governors Island	9:28	10:05	3:26	4:02
Hell Gate	11:30	11:54	5:18	5:36

Arrived—Wednesday, Jan. 24.

SS California, Glasgow, Jan. 12.
SS Saxonia, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
A. tr. Nagle, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
SS Elizabeth Weems, Clenfuegos, Jan. 16.
SS Exeter City, Bristol, Jan. 4.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
SS Withholding, Havana, Jan. 18.
SS Robert Parrish, Jan. 19.
SS Lavisa, Antilla, Jan. 4.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Jan. 18.
SS Moorcenar, Sagua, Jan. 12.
SS Fort Anicon, Cabanfien, Jan. 19.
SS Alamo, Tampa, Jan. 19.
SS New York, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
SS Oberon, Rotterdam, Dec. 19.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
SS Oosterdijk, Rotterdam, Jan. 6.
SS Ryndam, Falmouth, Jan. 12.
SS Rochester, London, Jan. 4.
SS Stiama, Pensacola, Jan. 14.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 18.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 22.
SS Black Prince, Santos, Dec. 22.
SS P. F. Hendrix, Mobile, Jan. 21.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Jan. 23.
SS Onondaga, Brunswick, Jan. 20.
SS P. F. Hendrix.....Jan. 16.
SS Pawnee.....Jan. 23.
SS Onondaga.....Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Jan. 14
Lansing	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Themis	Cristobal	Jan. 19
Hawaiian Refiner	Port Arthur	Dec. 31
Halifax	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Virginia	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Mar Negro	Seville	Jan. 4
Arvellaneda	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Marchioness of Bute	Havre	Jan. 4
Collingham	Havre	Jan. 4
Mallory	Mobile	Jan. 19
Freedom	Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 14
Mansenillo	Cristobal	Jan. 14
Arisonan	Genoa	Jan. 14
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 22
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 22
Steinstad	Cristobal	Jan. 14
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Hering Olav	Copenhagen	Jan. 7
Fanad Head	Bergen	Jan. 7
Fenmorvian	Havre	Jan. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 23
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Jan. 23
St. Louis	Galveston	Jan. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 23
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Victoriana	Lisbon	Jan. 11
Northern	Jacksonville	Jan. 24

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Kingston	Kingston	Jan. 20
Cristobal	Cristobal	Jan. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 23

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 24
Steamer	Havana	Jan. 24
Peter Jebsen	Santiago	Jan. 24
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Jan. 24
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 24

DUE TUESDAY.

Peter Jebsen	Santiago	Jan. 11
Hawaiian	Honolulu	Jan. 11
Orcadian	Vancouver	Jan. 11
Havana	Havana	Jan. 11
Raphael	Bermuda	Jan. 11
Antilles	Havana	Jan. 11
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Comus	Cristobal	Jan. 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 27
Ponce de Leon	Galveston	Jan. 27
Mobilian	Mobile	Jan. 27

*Carries mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Finland, Outgoing Mails	Vessels Sail.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hawaiian, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	Vessels P.M.
Morgan, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Vera Cruz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Progreso	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilles, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adirondack, Cristobal	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Progreso	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool		3:00 P.M.
Rhein, Guantanamo		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Rhein, Guantanamo		3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Touraine, Bordeaux	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen		12:00 M.
Cretic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Jacksonville	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Bergen	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caribbean, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comus, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Puerto Cabello		12:00 M.
Zulia, Maracaibo		12:00 M.
Coamo, Ponce		12:00 M.
Ponce de Leon, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Mexico, Vera Cruz		12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana		12:00 M.
Mexico, Progreso		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Progreso		12:00 M.
Antilles, Havana		12:00 M.
Adirondack, Cristobal

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917.

December Earnings of

The Northern Ohio Electric Corporation

are now available and an analysis of these earnings indicates the prosperous condition of the Company.

The Northern Ohio Electric Corporation 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock is selling in the market for 83, at which price it yields well over 7%. The security, marketability and yield combine to make this stock a desirable investment.

Send for Circular No. A-83

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Bonds
Legal for Savings Banks

Official List 1917

We have issued in booklet form the official list of bonds complying with the requirements governing Savings Bank and Trust Fund Investments in New York State.

Sent upon request for Booklet AG 91

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

The Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Company
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
5½% Gold Bonds
Due December 1, 1936

EARNINGS
(As officially reported for 12 months ended December 31, 1916)

Gross Earnings	$271 107.43
Operating Exp. & Taxes.	149 088.05
Net Earnings	$122 019.38
Interest	49 500.00
Surplus	$72 519.38

Net Earnings About 2½ Times Bond Interest.

Price 98½ and Interest. To yield 5⅝%.

Descriptive Circular on Application.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Bonds of Canadian Provinces

combine safety, marketability and substantial interest return.

Nova Scotia 5s
Quebec 5s
Saskatchewan 5s
British Columbia 4½s

Principal and interest payable in New York.

Yield 5% to 5.30%

Write for descriptive circulars.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Tax Exempt in Pennsylvania.

$100,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.
Debenture Gold 4s,
May, 1931

Recent report of earnings shows interest on $28,569,000 Bonded Debt earned about three times, leaving a surplus equal to approximately 7% on $80,000,000 Stock.

Price 83 & Interest
Yielding 5¾%

Blodget & Co.
24 FINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Send for Odd Lot Booklet E-20
HARTSHORNE AND PICABIA
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 Wall St. Tel. 4890 Rector

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Very Light—Most Stocks Were Strong—Discounting Peace.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was scarcely more active that it was on Tuesday, but for the most part prices were well sustained. The Norfolk & Western's declaration of another extra dividend brought a sharp advance in its stock and this movement was shared in to lesser extent by several railroad issues. Long Island Railroad, aided by unverified rumors, rose to within $2 or $3 of par and Bethlehem Steel common on second day consideration of its new financing and the accompanying stock dividend rose while the preferred stock fell. Oil stocks were strong. Taking the list as a whole the trading was desultory and reflected a lack of any keen interest even among habitual traders. The public did very little.

The Congressional inquiry into what happened in the market in December again held attention much more than did the things which were happening in the market yesterday. The modifications made in the arrangements for the submission of information to the committee were regarded as in line with proper procedure, inasmuch as they were expected to serve the purpose of confining the inquiry to the matters which the committee was instructed to investigate.

One of the things most to be desired by way of preparation for the changes in the business of the country which will be caused by the ending of the war is a gradual replacing of our abnormal foreign sales of goods by domestic sales in response to demands which it has not been possible to fill while our manufacturers were engaged in supplying the more urgent requirements of the countries of Europe buying here for war purposes. That something of that sort is probable in the steel trade, for instance, one of the industries which have been most stimulated by war demands, is indicated in this week's review of that trade by The Iron Age, which says that predictions recently made of a lessened export movement this year must be taken in the light of expectations of an expanding domestic demand which the steel mills cannot put aside.

There will be many demands in steel and in other markets, which, even if they can be need not be put aside and which could be made to supply the best sort of offset to any lessening of the foreign demand. That is one of the chief grounds upon which it is reasonable to predicate a continuance after the war of a very large share of the prosperity which this country has enjoyed during the war. The market application of the probabilities of this situation is already being made by some traders who are working on the theory that the effects of peace will have been so fully discounted in the stock market by the time peace comes that it will actually help the stock market instead of hurting it.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 2 Last 2
Low 1¾ Renewals 1¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	2¾ Sixty days 3
Ninety days	2¾ Ninety days 3
Four months	2¾@3 Four months 3¼
Six months	2¾@3 Six months 3¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 2¼@3⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3
4 to 6 months	3@3½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	—.00½
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	—.00½
Marks—				
Demand	68.12½	67.62½	68.12½	+.87½
Cables	68.25	67.75	68.25	+.87½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8365 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.25 Berlin	68.12½	68.25
20.26 Austria	10.95	11.00
China—		
Hongkong	58.00	58.10
Peking	88.00	88.12½
Shanghai	84.00	84.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.19 Holland	*40.75	*40.81¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1828 Italy	7.20	7.19
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.15	28.20
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.55	27.65
Stockholm	29.50	29.60
Christiania	27.95	28.10
19.206 Spain	21.20	21.40
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
42.44 Rio	23.75	23.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.02	5.01

TIME BILLS ON LONDON,

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.75	$4.71⅞	$4.67⅝

*Plus ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $574,764,947; balance, $22,919,868; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $282,905; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $3,736,847.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¼d, unchanged; in New York, 70¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59@62c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1917	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
4½s June, 1965	110⅜	111⅛	110⅜	111
4½s Mar., 1963	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
4½s May, 1957	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
4½s April, 1966	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅞
4½s Mar., 1962	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
4½s Sept., 1966	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-1930	104¼	103⅞	104¼	104⅛
4s May, 1959	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4s Nov., 1958	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4s May, 1957	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4s Nov., 1956	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4s Nov., 1956	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
4s Nov., 1936	101¼	102	101¼	102
3½s Nov., 1956	92¼	93¼	92½	93⅛
3½s May, 1954	93	93½	93	93½
3½s Nov., 1954	93	93½	93	93½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.90	3.80	3.80
4½s	1918-1923	3.90	..	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	..	3.60
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60
4½s	1924-1931	3.90	3.80	3.90
4½s	1921-1925	3.85	..	3.85
4½s	April, 1920	3.85	..	3.85
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	..	3.85
4s	May, 1919	3.80	..	3.80
4s	Nov., 1918	3.80	..	3.80
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60
3½s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	..	3.95
3½s	1922-1929	3.90	3.80	3.90
3½s	1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85
3½s	1917-1918	3.80	..	3.80
3s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95
3s	1926-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.80	3.90
2s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per- riod.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Amparo Min	3	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Amparo Min	2	Ex.	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Borden's Cond.	2	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Cushman's Sons	1	—	Mar. 1	..
Freeport Texas	.10	Sp.	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Pittsford Fr. pf	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Mfrs. Lt. & H	1	Ex.	Feb. 27	Feb. 15
Norfolk & Western	1¾	Q	Mar. 19	Feb. 28
Norfolk & Western	1	Ex.	Mar. 19	Feb. 28
Pennsylvania R. R.	1¼	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 10
Preased Steel Car	$1.75	Q	..	..
Preased Steel Car	$1.75	Q	..	..
Pure Oil	5	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 3
Pure Oil	3	Ex.	Mar. 1	Feb. 3
So. Cal. Edison	1¼	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 5
Standard N. Co.	.50	Sts.	..	..
Union B. & P.	2	Ex.	Feb. 15	Jan. 31

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Day's sales 355,078 744,727 349,139
Year to date 13,613,715 13,465,758 4,236,492

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.	Advance Rumely	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
55½	56½	100	Acme Teas	56	56	56	56	— ¼
17¾	17¾	200	Advance Rumely	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
75	79	800	Ajax Rubber	76	76	76	79	+5
9¾	9¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
27¼	27¾	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾
83½	84	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84	84	84	84	— ½
92½	93	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	92¼	92¾	92½	92¾	— ¼
103½	104¾	8,200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	+ ¼
93	93½	200	Am. Beet Sugar	92¾	93½	92¾	93½	+ ¼
88	..	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	88	— 2
47¼	47½	8,200	Am. Can	46	47½	45¾	47½	+ ¾
109¾	110¾	100	Am. Can pf	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾	+ ¾
68	68¾	900	Am. Car & Fdry	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	+ ¼
49¾	50	800	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
13¾	14	500	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
170	170¾	5,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	170	170¾	169¾	170¾	+ ¾
52	53½	100	Am. Linseed pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
77¼	77¾	900	Am. Locomotive	76¾	77½	76¾	77½	+ ¼
107½	107¾	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107¼	107¾	107	107¾	+ ¼
99½	100¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100	100	100	100	..
98¾	98¾	3,100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ¼
61	62	100	Am. Steel Fdries	60¾	61	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
111½	112½	800	Am. Sugar Ref	112	112½	112	112½	+ ¼
127¾	128	8,630	Am. Tel. & Tel	126	128¼	126	127¾	+ ¼
216	219	100	Am. Tobacco	215¾	218¾	215¾	218¾	+ ¼
108	108¾	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ¼
46	47	100	Am. Woolen	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	..
97¾	97	100	Am. Writing P. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ½
45¾	45¾	100	Am. Writing P. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
..	..	6,150	Do. odd lot	46	46	46	46	..
37½	38	100	Am. Zinc L. S	38	38	38	38	+ ½
69	70	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	70	70	70	70	+ ¼
82¾	82¾	6,100	Anaconda Copper	82¼	83	82	82¾	+ ¾
74½	76½	6,109	Associated Oil	75	75	75	75	+ ¾
105¾	106¾	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¾	106¼	105	106	+ ¼
99¼	99¾	650	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¾	+ ¼
118½	118¾	6,300	At., Gulf & W. I	117¾	118	117	118½	+ ¾
55¼	55½	3,200	Baldwin Loco	54¾	55¼	54¾	55	— ¼
81½	81¾	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½	— ¼
..	..	50	Bank of Commerce	193½	194	193½	194	..
127	129¾	7,200	Barrett Co	130	130	129¾	129¾	— 1
435	450	425	Bethlehem Steel	425	447	425	447	+17
125	130	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	— 5½
77¼	77¾	7,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	77¼	77¾	77	77¾	+ ¼
97½	100	400	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
96¼	97½	1,700	Burns Brothers	94½	96¼	93¾	96¼	+ ¾
49	49½	200	Butte & Superior	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¾
29¾	30	2,300	California Petrol	27¾	30	27¾	30	+ ½
61¾	62	3,000	California Pet. pf	59¾	62	59¼	62	+ 2½
161	162	300	Canadian Pacific	161	162	161	162	+ ½
88¾	89	2,300	Central Leather	88¼	89	88¼	88¾	..
114½	116	100	Central Leather pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
64	64¼	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	64¼	63¼	64¼	— ¼
13¾	15½	100	Chi. Great Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
39½	40	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
90	91	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¾	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
124½	125	525	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124¾	125	124¾	125	+ ¼
122	123	1,200	Chi. & Northwest	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	+ ¾
31	32¼	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
..	..	20	Do., odd lot	31½	31½	31½	31½	..
180	190	100	Chi. Rock Isl. & P. pf	182	182	182	182	— ¼
100	103¼	200	Illinois Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
57	57½	6,100	Inspiration Copper	47	57½	56½	57	..
15¾	16	500	Interboro Consol	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
69	69½	200	Interboro Con. pf	69¼	69¼	69	69	— ½
84	85	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	85	85	85	85	..
82¾	83	12,900	Int. Mer. Marine	82¾	83¼	82¾	83	..
85¾	85¾	12,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85¼	86¾	87½	88½	+ ¾
42	42¾	600	Int. Nickel	42¼	42½	41¾	42	— ¼
46¼	46¾	2,300	Int. Paper	46¾	47	45¾	46½	+ ¼
102¾	102¾	200	Int. Paper pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
61¾	62	100	Iowa Central	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— 1¼
70¼	71	900	Jewel Tea	70¼	71¼	70¼	71	+ ¾
594½	595	221	Kelly Spgfld Tire	594½	595	594½	595	+ ¼
45½	45¾	3,900	Kennecott Copper	45½	45¾	45	45¾	..
118	119	100	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	119	119	119	119	..
85	85½	100	Lackawanna Steel	85	85	85	85	— ¾
102	103½	100	Laclede Gas	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
23	23½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	23	23	23	23	..
78	78¾	200	Lehigh Valley	78	78	78	78	..
40¼	46½	12,600	Long Island	43¾	47½	42¾	46½	+ 1¼
..	..	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	— 1¼
..	..	100	Mackay Cos.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
1,100	..	100	Maxwell Motors	57½	57¾	57	57½	..
..	..	100	May Dept. Stores	65	65	65	65	..
16,600	..	100	Mexican Petroleum	103	104¾	102¾	104¼	+ 1½
..	..	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	+ 1
..	..	200	Miami Copper	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
..	..	650	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	116	116	116	116	— ¾
..	..	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	9	9	..
..	..	100	Missouri Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	— ¾
..	..	900	Mo. Pacific pf	15¾	16	15¾	16	— ¼
..	..	1,400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
..	..	300	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	59	60	59	60	+ 1½
..	..	1,700	Montana Power	104	106¾	104	106	+ 1
..	..	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	30½	31½	30½	31½	+ ¼
..	..	500	Nat. Lead Co	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	..
113	113½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113¼	113½	113¼	113¾	— ¼
..	..	600	Nevada Con. Cop	24½	24½	24¾	24¾	— ¼
149	150	100	N. Y. Air Brake	148	148	148	148	— 2
..	..	700	N. Y. Central	101	101½	101	101⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	7,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	44½	45⅜	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
28	28	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	28	28	28	..
..	..	5,100	Norfolk & Western	135	138⅜	134⅝	138⅜	+8⅝
108¾	108¾	300	Northern Pacific	108¾	108¾	108¼	108½	— ¼
111	112	900	Ohio Cities Gas	111	112	111	111	— ½
6	6	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	— ¼
100¾	101	700	Owens Bottle Mach	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	+ ¼
23¼	23½	600	Pacific Mail	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
57	57¼	7,200	Penn. R. R.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57	..
12	15	100	Peoria & Eastern	12	12	12	12	— 2
32¾	32¾	1,200	Père Marquette w i	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+1¼
73¾	73¾	100	Père M. pr. pf. w i	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ½
41¾	41¾	100	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
47½	48	3,900	Pitts. & Lake Erie	47½	48	47½	48	+ ¾
80¾	81¼	3,900	Pressed Steel Car	80¾	81¼	80¾	80¾	— ½
106	106	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	106	106	106	106	..
166	166	100	Pullman Co	166	166	166	166	..
..	..	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	— ¼
..	..	500	Quicksilver pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
..	..	100	Railway Steel S. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¾
..	..	500	Ray Con. Copper	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ¾
..	..	3,500	Reading	100¼	101¾	100	101¾	+1
..	..	100	Reading 1st pf	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ¼
..	..	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+1
..	..	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
..	..	160	St. Louis & San F	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
..	..	100	St. L. Southw. pf	51	51	51	51	..
..	..	500	Seaboard Air Line	17	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
234	235	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	233½	236¾	234	235	—1½
126¾	127¼	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127	127	127	127	..
68¼	67¾	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	68¼	68¼	66¼	66¼	— ¾
97¾	98	1,600	Southern Pacific	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	— ¼
31¼	31½	3,200	Southern Railway	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
69	69¼	100	Southern Ry. pf	69	69	69	69	— ¼
108¾	109	1,400	Studebaker Co	108¾	109	107¾	108¾	+ ½
229	230	1,100	Texas Co	227¾	229	227	229	+ ¼
..	..	25	Do., odd lot	228½	228½	228½	228½	— ½
..	..	200	Third Avenue	46	46	46	46	— ¼
..	..	1,700	Tobacco Products	56	56¼	55¾	55¾	— ¼
..	..	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	103	103	103	103	— ½
8	10	2,700	Tr., St. L. & W. t r	7¾	10¼	7¾	9¼	+1½
..	..	100	Underwood Typew	106½	106½	106½	106½	..
..	..	200	Union B. & P. Co	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
109	111	750	U. B. & P. Co. new	109¾	111¾	109	111¾	— ¾
144¼	144¾	4,000	Union Pacific	143¾	144¼	143¾	144¼	— ¼
84½	85	450	Union Pacific pf	84¾	85	84½	85	+ ¼
118	120	200	Un. Cigar Stores pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¾
75¼	75¼	100	United Drug	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
90¼	93	200	United Drug 2d pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
152	153¾	200	United Fruit	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	+ ¼
9¾	10¼	100	United Rys. Invest	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
21¾	22	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
61½	63	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
124	124¾	8,650	U. S. Indus. Alco	123¼	124¾	122¾	124	..
59¾	60	1,100	U. S. Rubber	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾	— ¼
110¼	111	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¾	111	110¾	111	+ ¼
63¾	64	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
113¼	113½	105,300	U. S. Steel	112¾	113¾	112	113¾	+ ¼
..	..	800	U. S. Steel pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½	..
106¼	106¼	2,800	Utah Copper	106	106¼	105	106¼	— ¼
23¾	24	1,423	Utah Securities	24¼	24¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
43	44	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	43¼	43½	43	43	— ¼
111¼	112	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¾
55	58	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	55	55	55	55	..
15	15¼	600	Wabash	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
54¼	54¾	1,000	Wabash pf	54	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ¼
29½	29¾	400	Wabash pf. B	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
104	105	100	Wells Fargo Exp	103	103	103	103	— ¼
26¼	26¾	700	Western Maryland	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
52¼	53¾	500	Westinsh. E. & M	52¾	53¼	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
21	21½	900	W. & L. E. w i	21	21¼	21	21	— ¼
48	50½	200	W. & L. E. pf. w i	50	50¾	50	50¾	— ¼
51¾	52	100	White Motor	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	..
62¼	62¾	500	Wilson & Co	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¾	— ¾
103	106	100	Wilson & Co. pf	105	105	105	105	..
86¼	87	900	Willys-Overland	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
51	52	200	Wisconsin Central	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ¼

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

Dealings Are Practically Suspended Pending Result of War Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The steadiness of the war and French loans, renewed buying of diamond and Canadian mining shares, and the weakness of consols were about the only features of today's dull but cheerful stock market. Dealings otherwise were suspended pending the result of the war loan.

The recent support of Scandinavian shares here is now attributed to purchasers in those countries taking advantage of the exchange situation, which is against London, to acquire stocks on better terms than in Scandinavia. American securities were idle and featureless.

Money supplies were more plentiful. Discount rates were quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81¼ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 65 centimes.

Sears-Roebuck to Increase Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co. today recommended a distribution of the equivalent of 25 per cent. of the capital in the shape of a stock dividend. This would increase the capital stock $15,000,000 and that amount of the stock will be distributed to the holders of record March 15. The Directors also decided to increase the regular disbursement to the stockholders. While the dividend for the present quarter has been declared and will be paid Feb. 15 at the quarterly rate of 1¾ per cent., beginning with May 15 the quarterly disbursement will be 2 per cent., or at the annual rate of 8 per cent.

MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.82	78.99	79.45	+.13
25 industrials	95.02	93.40	94.80	Net
50 stocks	87.27	86.19	87.13	+.52

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Jan. 23	87.50	86.47	86.61	Net
Jan. 22	87.65	86.22	86.86	— .67
Jan. 24	87.27	86.19	87.13	+ .52
Jan. 25	87.50	86.47	86.61	— .34
Jan. 22	87.65	86.22	86.86	— .67
Jan. 26	87.67	86.94	87.52	+ .88

Norfolk & Western Rwy. Co.
1st Cons. Mtge. 4s, 1996.
Scioto Val. & New Eng. R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. 4s, 1989.
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Rwy. Co.
Gen. Mtge. 4s, 1989.
Duluth & Iron Range R. R.
1st Mtge. 5s, 1937.
Vandalia Railroad Co.
Cons. Mtge. 4s, 1957.
R. I., Arkansas & La. R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. 4½s, 1934.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Deb. 5s, 1922.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Ref. Now 1st Mtge. 3s, 1949.
Louisville & Nash. So. Rwy.
1st Coll. Tr. 4s, 1952.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. Rwy Co.
Gen. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1936.
Kan. City & Mem. Rwy. & Bridge
1st Mtge. 5s, 1929.
Peoria & Eastern Rwy. Co.
1st Mtge. 4s, 1940.
Railroad Securities
4% Stock Certificates, 1932.
Wheeling Terminal Rwy Co.
1st Mtge. 4s, 1949.
Imperial Chinese Government
Hu Kuang Railways 5s of 1911.

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SHARP RALLIES HELP RAISE COTTON PRICES

May Contracts Sell Up from 16.88 to 17.24 and Close at 17.15.

REPORT HIGH FREIGHT RATE

News from Galveston States That Room Had Been Engaged There for Havre at $4 a Hundred.

The cotton market opened easy yesterday at an advance of 4 points on January, but generally 9 to 17 points lower, and the active months sold 16 to 30 points net lower soon after the first call. This decline was followed by sharp rallies with May contracts selling up from 16.88 to 17.24, and closing at 17.15.

While there was no material broadening of the demand, reports of a firm spot situation seemed to make more impression on sentiment than recently, and continued full exports appeared to create a more cheerful view of shipping conditions than had prevailed at the beginning of the week. Talk around the ring suggested a disposition to increase estimates of the season's exports. Some of the mail advices from Liverpool said that Manchester still had a good deal of cotton to obtain between now and the end of the season. Some traders thought they saw indications of fair demand in Lancashire in the reports that spinners there were existing for an open market in Liverpool on Saturday. There was also a report that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had passed resolutions urging the British Government to relax restrictions that now considered artificial bulls as emphasizing the strong position of American cotton from a broad standpoint rather than as serious threat of important competition from other growths. Indian cotton from a broad standpoint is from reports said that freights recently had been engaged there for Havre at $4 per 100, the highest rate on record. Theretofore the quotations for the room had been engaged there for Havre at higher rates, the highest being $3 per 100.

January	16.60	16.80	16.55	16.80	16.55
February				16.85	16.75
March	17.00	16.70	16.90	16.97	16.87
April	16.97	16.89	16.90	16.97	16.90
May	17.15	16.88	17.15	17.24	16.88
June	17.00	16.99	17.00	17.10	16.98
July	17.22	16.97	17.22	17.17	17.05
August	17.24	16.88	17.15	17.15	16.98
September				16.85	16.75
October	16.77	16.83	16.77	16.83	16.75
December	16.74	16.64	16.74	16.81	16.78

The general market for spot cotton was unchanged. Sales were 5,100 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Middling uplands closed at 17.38c, 5 points higher than the previous close; middling gulf, 17.63c, 5 points higher; Galveston, 17.38c; Texas City, 17.38c; Norfolk, 17.38c; Augusta, 17.38c; Memphis, 17.25c; New Orleans, 17.25c; Little Rock, 17.38c; Natchez, 17.38c; Mobile, 17.38c; Wilmington, 17.38c; Norfolk, 17.38c; Boston, 17.38c; Philadelphia, 17.38c; Savannah, 17.38c; Houston, 17.38c; Montgomery, 17.38c; Atlanta, 17.38c; Charleston, 17.38c; New Orleans, 17.38c; Mobile, 17.38c; Savannah, 17.38c; Charleston

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
50	Am. Lt. & Trac. pf	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¾
200	A. W. W. & E.	12¼	11¾	11¾	12¼
490	Cities Service	307	301	302	305
250	Cities Serv. pf.	95	93¾	93¾	95
540	Pac. G. & E.	66¾	65¾	66	66⅛
825	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	48¾	48	48¼	48⅝

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	40	42
Appalachian Power pf.	27	28½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	90	91
American Cities	9	14
American Cities	44	45
American Cities pf.	120	123
American Gas Co.	140	145
American Gas & Electric	50½	51
American Gas & Electric pf.	371	373
American Light & Traction	113	115
American Light & Traction pf.	84	85
American Power & Light	82¾	83
American Power & Light pf.	39	42
American Public Utilities	71	73
American Public Utilities pf.	11¾	12
American W. W. & E.	73½	74½
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	28	29
American W. W. & E. participating	95	
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	90	93
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	40	42
Carolina Power & Light	99	100
Carolina Power & Light pf.		75
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	30	32
Central Power	19½	21
Central States Electric	28	29
Central States Electric pf.	31	33
Colorado Power	100	103
Colorado Power pf.	80	81
Commonwealth Power & Light	83	84½
Commonwealth Power & Light pf.	80	85
Columbus Electric pf.	94	96
Connecticut Power pf.	97	99
Consumers' Power pf.	83	87
Eastern Texas Electric	90½	93
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	101½	103
Electric B. & S. pf.	62½	67
Electric Properties		122½
El Paso Electric	100	
El Paso Electric pf.	90	94
Empire D. E. pf.	14	16
Federal Light & Traction	55	56
Federal Light & Traction pf.	84	87
Galveston-Houston Electric	17	20
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	310	325
Gas & Electric Securities	95	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.		46
Illinois Traction	40	51
International Traction	90	92
International Traction pf.	50	55
Interstate Electric	29	33
Kentucky Securities Corp.	70	84
Kentucky Securities Corp. pf.	47	49
Lincoln Gas & Electric	11	13
Mississippi River Power	38	41
Mississippi River Power pf.	43½	45
Northern Ohio Electric	81	82½
Northern Ohio Electric pf.	13	16
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	36	61
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	106	107
Northern States Power	99	100
Northern States Power pf.	89	
Northern Texas Electric	83	86
Northern Texas Electric pf.	44	46
Ozark Power & Water	94½	95½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co.	75	83
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	98	100
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	27	30
Puget Sound Traction	70	80
Puget Sound Traction pf.	82½	86
Republic Railway & Light	48	48½
Republic Railway & Light pf.	74½	75
Securities Corporation	25	30
Securities Corporation pf.	80	88
Southern California Edison	97	98
Southern California Edison pf.	107½	109
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14	15
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42	42½
Tampa Electric	125	128
Tennessee Railway, Light & Power	9¾	10¼
Tennessee Railway, Lt. & P. pf.	42½	44
Toledo Traction	53	53
United Gas & Electric	11	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	75	79
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	14
United Light & Railways	49	50
United Light & Railways pf.	77	78
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf.	69	70
West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin River Power 7 p. c. pf.	99	101

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼	
Baton Rouge consol. 5s	90	92½	
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	98½	99	
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97	
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932	80	92	
Central Power & Light 6s	97	100	
Cincin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101½	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	89	90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	83	
Com'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, '44	98	101	
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96		
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾		
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	94	
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100	
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100		
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	100	100¼	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1919-1935	99	101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½		
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, 1942	99	102	
Kentucky Pub. Service 5s, 1941	93	98	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	98½	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¾	77¼	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½	
Northern Ont. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	86	
Northern States Power 6s, 1923	101	101½	
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95	98	
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	88		
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	95	
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	96	
Standard Gas of N. J. 5s, 1946	94	96	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	100	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	99	100	
Wisconsin Edison 6s, 1924	98	100	

Securities Added to Exchange List.

The Committee on Listing of the New York Stock Exchange has approved of the addition of the following securities to the stocks traded in on the Exchange: General Chemical Company, addition of $2,622,200 common stock; New York State Railways, $6,532,000 fifty-year consolidated 4½ per cent. bonds, series A, due Nov. 1, 1962; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, $2,023,000 certificates of deposit for company's refunding and improvement mortgage bonds; Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., $3,100,000 capital stock; Columbia Gas and Electric Company, $18,488,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due Jan. 1, 1927; Transue and Williams Steel Forging Corporation, temporary certificates for 100,000 shares of capital stock, without par value; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, addition of $84,860,200 capital stock; Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, $6,424,020 capital stock.

$1,067,000 in Gold for Export.

The local gold movement yesterday consisted of withdrawals from the Subtreasury of $1,067,000 for export in these amounts: $1,000,000 to South America, $45,000 to Mexico, and $22,000 to the West Indies. The Sub-Treasury transferred $1,000,000 to San Francisco, whence it will be shipped, presumably, to the Far East.

GOODRICH EARNS $9,550,000.

Profits of Rubber Company Decrease Because of Increased Costs.

Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company, at their meeting in Akron, Ohio, yesterday, declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 2 and 1¾ July 2. A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was declared on the common, payable May 15. The Directors voted, subject to the approval of the stockholders at their annual meeting March 14, to retire 9,000 shares of preferred stock prior to July 1, 1917. This will make a total retirement of 36,000 shares, covering the charter provision.

The net profits of the company for the year ended 1916 amounted to approximately $9,350,000. This amount, added to the surplus carried over Dec. 31, 1915, $10,580,000, shows undivided profits of approximately $14,900,000, after deducting dividends and making the following provisions: $700,000 for the redemption of preferred stock; $121,400, representing the reduction of preferred stock purchased from cost to par, and a further amount of $100,000 appropriated for pension fund.

B. G. Work, President of the company, explained that the net earnings of 1916 were less than those of 1915 because the advances in selling prices had not kept pace with rapidly increasing costs.

OFFER ELECTRIC RATE CUT.

New York and Queens Co. Agrees to a 12 and 9 Cent Reduction.

Officials of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company offered yesterday to reduce the maximum rate now charged for electric current from 12 cents a kilowatt hour to 9 cents. The company supplies all of Queens County except the Rockaways. In reply to many complaints concerning the alleged excessive rates, the Public Service Commission began an investigation.

The offer came to the commission through C. G. M. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who said the proposed reduction would save the more than 12,000 customers of the company $100,000 a year. If the offer is accepted by the commission the new rate will go into effect on April 1, 1917, and will be followed on Jan. 1, 1918, by another reduction to 8½ cents.

The company also offers to abolish its minimum charge of $1 a month and substitute for it a meter charge of 60 cents, and to furnish lamps free. Users of current for power will also benefit by a graduated charge in the rates, to be worked out later.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1⅛	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅜
Am Oil	.23	.24	Iron Cap.	24	24½
Begole	.80	1	Do pf	24	24½
Bay S G	.10	.12	Jerome V.	1⅞	1⅝
Bing M	8¼	8¼	La Rose	.50	.60
Boat Cor.	.70	.75	Majestic	.90	.92
Bohemia	2¼	2¼	McK-Dar.	.31	.35
Bost Ely.	.52	.62	Mex Met	.34	.37
Bost Mon.	.74	.75	Mojave T.	1	1⅛
Bost Ariz.	2	2¼	N L & Z	.55	.57
Butte & L.	.25	.27	New Balt.	2½	3
Butte & D.	1¼	1½	N Cornelia	18	18¼
Cal Corb.	1½	2	Nev D	1⅞	2
Calaveras	4	4¼	N U Bing.	.50	.75
Champ C.	.08	.10	Nixon	.61	.62
Chief C.	1½	2	Oneco	.60	.70
Cons Cop.	3¾	4	Onondaga	.70	.80
Cons Ariz.	2⅞	2⅝	Ohio Cop.	1½	1⅝
Crown Res	.40	.45	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cortez	.35	.45	Pion C M.	2¼	2⅜
E & B.	1¼	1⅝	Ray Hero.	4½	4⅝
Earl Eagle	.48	.52	Rilla	.05	.06
1st N Cop.	4	4⅜	*S W M	2¼	2⅜
Fortuna	.09	.11	†S W M	3¾	4
Gold Lake	.09	.11	Truro	1⅝	1⅝
Homa Oil	.80	.85	U V Ext.	37¼	38
Houghton	1⅝	1⅞	Yukon G'd	2	2⅜
Humboldt	1⅜	3			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

TRANSACTIONS ON THE CURB

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Expl.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 pd.)	54	54	54
100	Am. Sum. T	17	17	17
300	‡Am. T. & T. 1st inst. pf	48½	46½	48½
300	Am. Wt. Pr.	4¼	4	4
5,000	‡Beth. Steel, W.	133	126	133
2,000	‡Beth. Steel rts.	32½	26	32½
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	20	20	20
3,050	‡Cal. Pkg. Cp.	38½	38	38¼
2,400	Can. N. G. Cp.	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Carwen Sil.	12⅝	12½	12⅝
500	Charrl. Iron Co. of Am.	8	7⅝	7⅝
500	Do. pf.	7	7	7
400	Chevrolet Motor	121	120	121
300	‡Eastern Stl.	109	102	105
255	‡E'mson Mfr.	3	3	3
1,000	Em'son Phonograph	12	11⅝	11⅝
200	‡Fisher Body Corp., pf.	93¼	93¼	93½
100	Int. Arms			⅝
100	IntSec. Cp.	24½	24½	24½
900	Haskell & BrkrCarCo.	43	42	42½
6,550	‡Joplin Ore Spelt'r (new)	33	30	33
500	Keystone Tr & Rub. com	16¼	16¼	16¼
400	‡Lima Loco.	58½	58	58½
225	‡Lake Torpedo Stl. pf.	99¾	99	99
440	Man. El. Sup	39	37	39
500	Do., pf.	98	97	98
200	Marconi of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,600	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	74	70	72
3,000	‡Midvale Stl.	59¾	58¾	59½
400	North Am. Pulp & Ppr.	8¼	8	8
10	‡Peole Eng. & Mach. Co.	70	70	70
45	‡Pyrene Mf.	10	10	10
175	A. O. Smith Corp., pf.	41½	40½	40½
2,850	‡Smith Motr Truck	8	7¼	8
800	Smith & Terry Transp., pf	10	10	10
3,000	‡Steel Alloys.	9	8¼	9
600	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	21½	21½	21½
108	‡Sup. Steel	33	32½	32½
61	‡Todd Shipy.	85	83	85
300	‡Trans.-Will.			
3,500	Trigle Film, v. t. ctfs.	46¼	46¼	46¾
500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	3¾	3½	3½
1,650	U. S. S. S. Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,500	‡Un. Motors.	45½	44¾	44¾
1,100	‡Un. Alloys Steel Corp.	51½	51	51
1,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	13¾	13	13
200	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

75	Cal.-Sig. Oil	178	178
80	Ohio Oil	390	387
200	St. Oil Cal.	400	395
200	St. Oil N. Y.	287	283

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	‡Alcoken Oil	2	2	2
500	‡Barnett Oil & Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	†Cosd. & Co. Oil Ref.	17	16⅞	16⅞
1,000	†Cosden Oil & Gas	14⅝	14⅜	14½
1,200	‡Elk B. Pet.	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	Ent. Petrol.	13⅛	12	13⅛
6,000	Kenoval Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡Merritt Oil	17	16½	16⅝
10,000	Met. Petrol.	3	2¼	2⅜
600	‡Mid-Cont. O. & Utility	12¼	12¼	12¼
7,500	‡Midw. Oil	79	77	79
5,000	‡Mid. O. pf.	98	90	97
300	‡Monon. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡N. Y.-O. Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,130	‡Ohio F. Oil	21¾	20	21¾
15,000	†Okla. Oil	12	12	15
3,000	Okla. P. & R.	13½	13	13½
18,000	†Omar O. & G.	71	60	65
7,500	‡Osage H. O.	9⅝	9	9⅜
500	Penn. Gasco.	1¾	1¼	1¼
100	‡Roy. Dutch	66½	66¼	66½
2,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	11¼	10⅝	11
24,200	Seq. O. & R.	2⅛	1½	2⅛
5,000	‡Sinclair Oil	62	61⅝	61⅝
300	‡U. West. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	Vac. G. & O.	1⅞	⅞	1⅞
6,400	Victoria Oil	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
5,100	††West End Oil & Gas	25	23	23

RAILROADS.

100	‡Pitts. & W. V.	22¼	22½	22½
500	‡R. Isl., w. i.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
200	‡R. L. pf. A.	88¾	87⅝	88¼
600	‡R. L. pf. B.	73¼	72½	72⅝

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Al.-Br. C. Met.	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,400	Alaska M. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	‡Alas. St. C.	4	4	4
3,000	††Am. Comm.	8½	8¼	8¼
6,850	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Ariz. Cop.	7	7	7
12,500	††Atlanta	15	14½	15
2,700	‡Aus.-Amaz.	1½	1½	1½
2,500	Big L. Cop.	5	4¾	5
8,000	‡Blsbee Cop. (a pros)	1¼	1	1¼
3,000	‡Bitter C. (a prospect)	½	⅜	½
2,000	‡Boston Cr.	1⅝	1½	1½
4,000	Bos. & Mont	77	77	77
5,300	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Buffalo M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
11	But. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11	10½	11
1,000	Butte-Detr.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	††Caledo'a	57	56	57
6,000	‡Cal. & J.	2¼	2	2¼
1,200	Can. Cop.	1½	1	1½
500	Cer. G. M.	2	2	2
200	C. de P. C.	38	38	38
12,000	Con. A. S.	2⅜	2½	2⅜
600	‡Con.-Ho.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	xC. C. G.	7	7	7
1,400	‡Dex. M.	½	½	½
2,150	D.-A. Cp. (a pr.)	2⅜	2	2
5,000	Ely Con.	18	17	18
8,000	‡Emma C.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2,500	‡Gold. C.	64	62	64
1,500	††Gold M.	7¼	7	7½
5,000	‡Green. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Har. Mln.	17	16	17
650	Hec. Min.	8	7⅞	8
4,000	I. N. Cop. (a pros.)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,000	J. V. (a pr.)	1¾	1½	1½
2,700	††Jim But.	76	74	76
1,500	†Jum. Ex.	32	31	31
500	††Kewan's	14	14	14
2,200	L. P. M. C. (a pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	††Loon L.	54	51	54
1,700	Louis. Con	90	85	90
400	Mag. Cop.	49	47¼	49
3,000	††Mag. C.	32	32	32
2,200	Maj. Min.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Mar. M.	10	9½	9½
1,700	M. G. M. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Mas. Val.	6¼	6	6¼
5,000	†McK.-Da.	50	49	50
200,000	‡M. M. C.	1⅜	1	1⅜
350	‡Moj. Tun.	1½	1½	1½
6,550	‡M. Chief.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†M. G. M.	60	60	60
8,000	††Mot'r L.	44	42¾	43
1,100	††N. H. M.	82	82	82
200	‡New. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	N. U. Btn.	¾	¾	¾
1,000	Niplss'g M.	8¾	8½	8⅝
1,000	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
6,610	††Old Emma Leasing	67	60	67
800	††Peerl. Jen.	80	78	80
1,800	Prog. M. & M.	½	½	½
600	‡Ray Her. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾
7,000	††Rex Con. M	49	46	48
1,000	†Roch. Min.	62	62	62
650	‡Sac. V. Cop	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡Scr'tch Grav. Gold Min.	63	61	63
2,200	‡Seneca Cop.	15¼	15¼	15¼
500	Silver King of Arizona	½	½	½
1,700	‡Silver Pick	26	25	26
2,000	St. Nich. Zinc	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	St'd Sil.-L'd.	7	7	7
1,100	††Success Min	39	38	38
3,400	‡Sup'ior M., (a pros.)	42	40	40
3,000	†T. Burns G.	41	41	41
289	‡Ton. Belm.	4¾	4¼	4¾
225	Ton. Exten.	4½	4½	4½
1,800	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,700	††Troy-Ariz.	60	59	60
20	Unit. East'n	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	††U. S. Cont.	11	11	11
6,000	††U. S. Tung.	25	22	25
200	‡U. Verde Ext	38	37½	37½
2,500	Wh. Caps M.	48	47	48
500	‡W. Knob pf.	2	2	2
2,600	††Wh. Pine of Nevada	25	25	25
15,000	†Yerington	36	34	35

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Cosden & Co. new 6s	108	108	108
5,000	Cudahy 5s	99¾	99½	99¾
25,000	‡Mldv. Stl. 5s	97	96¾	97
15,000	‡Russ. Govt. 5½s	89½	89¼	89¼
200,000	‡Sinclair Oil 8s	112½	112¼	112¾
38,000	‡Un. K. new 5½s (2 yr)	99	99	99
400,000	U. S. Rubber new 5s	96¾	96½	96¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx div.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Aetna Expl. pf.	24	25	22	25
Amer. Brass	345	350	345	350
Atlas Powder	168	170	165	170
Atlas Pdr., pf.	*100	102	*100	102
Babc'k & Wilcox	116	119	116	119

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Mt. V. M. pf	69½		69½
80	P. W. & P.	83¾	83¾	83¾
200	U. Ry. & El.	34⅞	34½	34½
100	U. S. F. & G.	110¾	110¾	110¾
185	Way. Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. C. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
7,000	Car. C. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
3,000	C. C. R. 5s	94½	94½	94½
2,000	C. P. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾
15,000	Cos. R. 6s	105½	105½	105¾
8,000	C. O. & G. 6s	108	108	108
11,000	F. & C. T. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	P. W. & P. 5s	95½	95½	95½
2,000	N. O. M. & C. 5s	55	55	55
10,000	Mt. V. n.	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Pere M. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
6,000	U. Ry. & El. 4s	84¾	84	84½
4,000	U. Ry. & E. 4s in	67¼	67¼	67¼
2,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s	92¼	92	92¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Shipb'g	64	64	64
100	Booth Fish.	67¾	67½	67½
10	Booth F. pf.	85	85	85
20	Chi. City & Conn. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
50	Chi. Rys.	21	21	21
36	Com. Edison	137	136¾	136¾
250	Dia. Match.	129	129	129
25	Ill. Brick	88	88	88
50	Lindsay Lt.	19	19	19
55	M. Ward pf.	117	117	117
135	Nat. Carbon.	830	824½	825
30	People's Gas.	103½	103¾	103½
10	Pub. Service	111	111	111
2	Pub. Serv. pf.	101	101	101
1,120	Sears-Roeb.	236¾	234	235
10	Sears-R. pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾
1,000	Stew't-W'ner	99	98¾	98¾
580	Swift	144	143¾	144
87	Union Carb.	194½	194	194
10	Paperboard	31½	31½	31½
458	Wilson	63	62½	62½
127	Wilson pf.	105½	105	105¾

BONDS.

$15,000	Cudahy 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
28,000	Wilson 6s	103	102¾	103
5,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Armour 1st 5s	94¾	94½	94¾
10,000	Pub. Svc. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼
23,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Com. Ed. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Con. Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼

BALTIMORE

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Mt. V. M. pf	69½		69½
80	P. W. & P.	83¾	83¾	83¾
200	U. Ry. & El.	34⅞	34½	34½
100	U. S. F. & G.	110¾	110¾	110¾
185	Way. Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The feature of the wheat market yesterday was a further narrowing of the differences between the old and new crops. There was more or less pressure on May at times, and it was the general impression that the trade was transferring its interest from that month into July and September, and at the close prices were ¼c lower to 2⅛c net higher. Crop advices from Kansas and Nebraska were of a less favorable nature, and the trade is beginning to have more or less apprehension that in some sections of the belt at least the crop is not wintering well and that crop scares are to be expected when Spring opens. The cash position showed firmness, but the demand was not active.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.08¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.20½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.20½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	1.84⅝	1.83	1.84⅛	1.84⅛	1.30½	
July	1.53⅝	1.50¾	1.53¼	1.52¼	1.26¼	
September	1.38⅝	1.34⅞	1.38¼	1.38¼	..	

CORN.

An opening decline of ⅛ to ⅜c in the corn market was followed by a recovery and subsequent further strength, which lasted pretty much all day, closing ⅛ to ¾c net higher, and only a little under the top. Although the weather continued favorable for the movement, the cash position was again reported to be strong, and good interests were buying futures partly on a very bullish Argentine cable, which placed the percentage of loss very high and said what was left was of a very doubtful quality. Export interest was early shown, and eventually was estimated at around a million bushels for two days. Cash corn was firm here, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.13½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	1.02½	$1.00⅝	$1.02⅛	$1.01⅝	79	
July	1.00⅝	99¼	1.00¼	99⅝	79¼	

OATS.

Speculative trade was rather quiet, and the market owed its net advance of ⅛@⅜c mainly to the strength elsewhere. Support was restrained by the large visible supply figures which seem to have offset recent export activity. Cash oats were steady here as follows: Standard, 67@68c; No. 2 white, 68@68½c; No. 3 white, 67@67¼c; No. 4 white, 66¼@67c; fancy clipped white, 68@71½c; ordinary clipped white, 67½@70c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	58⅝	57¼	58¼	58	53½	
July	55⅞	55	55⅜	55⅜	49½	

PROVISIONS.

After a firmer opening with hogs, and on foreign news, the provision list eased off, ruling rather heavy all the afternoon, with final prices not far from the lowest. Cables said spots were advancing in Liverpool and that there was fear of shortage of supplies later on which was keeping buyers nervous. Profit taking had much to do with the afternoon reaction. At Chicago 42,000 hogs were received, with 40,000 expected on Thursday. All points had about 132,000 hogs, of which 11,000 were at Kansas City and 17,000 at Omaha.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January..	16.27	16.22	16.25	16.22	10.20
May.....	16.67	16.52	16.55	16.55	10.57
Ribs—					
January..	15.42	15.40	15.42	15.37	10.75
May.....	15.75	15.65	15.72	15.67	11.02
Pork—					
January..	31.40	31.00	31.15	31.00	20.20
May.....	29.92	29.75	29.75	29.82	20.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again irregular, closing 6 points higher for February, but 1 to 2 points lower for other positions. The strength in the near months was thought to represent a strong technical position and covering. Stocks of oil are not believed to be particularly small, but holders are not inclined to sell at present prices owing to the strength in the crude position and the fact that in most cases oil costs more to manufacture on account of the high price of seed.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.40@.....	13.00
January	13.25	13.25	12.40@13.50	13.20
February	12.50	12.50	12.40@12.50	12.40
March	12.50	12.45	12.46@12.48	12.47
April	..	..	12.30@12.38	12.34
May	12.37	12.30	12.32@12.33	12.34
June	..	..	12.30@12.34	12.33
July	12.37	12.32	12.33@12.34	12.34
August	12.34	12.34	12.33@12.35	12.33

COFFEE.

The market was quiet again yesterday, and fluctuations were commensurately narrow and irregular. Scattered covering seemed to account for a slight opening advance, but prices eased off under comparatively small offerings, and the close was quiet at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Sales were reported of 24,750 bags. Prices here are generally considered under a parity with present importing costs, but the fact does not appear to have stimulated demand. On the other hand, the steadiest primary markets have checked selling for short account, and, with speculative commitments better evened up after recent fluctuations, the present ruling of the market suggests a renewed disposition to await developments. The local spot market was quiet, with Rio grades unchanged on the basis of 10c for 7s, while Santos grades were a shade lower at 10¾c for 4s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
January	..	..	8.37@8.39	8.39	
February	..	..	8.40@8.42	8.42	
March	8.48	8.45	8.44@8.45	8.46	
April	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.50	
May	8.56	8.54	8.53@8.54	8.55	
June	..	..	8.56@8.58	8.58	
July	8.64	8.62	8.60@8.62	8.62	
August	..	..	8.64@8.65	8.66	
September	8.72	8.70	8.69@8.70	8.70	
October	..	..	8.73@8.74	8.76	
November	8.82	8.82	8.78@8.79	8.80	
December	8.85	8.83	8.82@8.83	8.85	

SUGAR.

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 6.75c for fine granulated. There was a fair amount of domestic demand, and, while no new export business came to light, it was generally believed that some small sales had been made during the last few days, although prices were not lacking. To-day's business was only 8,000 bags of Cubas, afloat, at 4c, cost and freight, although there was more sugar available at that figure. Offers close were unspecified at 4c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.62c for centrifugal, and 4.15c for molasses.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	4.25	4.18	4.19@4.20	4.28
February	3.93	3.91	3.91@3.92	3.97
March	3.91	3.88	3.87@3.88	3.91
April	..	..	3.87@3.89	3.91
May	3.92	3.89	3.88@3.90	3.92
June	..	..	3.90@3.92	3.95
July	3.96	3.96	3.92@3.94	3.97
August	..	..	3.95@3.97	3.99
September	4.00	4.00	3.97@3.99	4.00
October	..	..	3.87@3.90	3.90
November	..	..	3.80@3.82	3.82
December	..	..	3.70@3.72	3.73

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,733 packages. Another ½c advance was established on nearly all grades of fresh creamery, and at the higher rates the market is firm. Trading has been fairly active for the last day or two, which has cleaned up considerable of the surplus stocks. Part of the demand is speculative, and there is some export business. Held creamery is sympathizing a little, especially the finer grades. Renovated, quiet but steady. Ladles also steady. Packing stock, barely sustained. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 41@41½c; extras, (92 score,) 40@40½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38@38½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 33@34½c; thirds, 32@32½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42@42½c; extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 35½@40c; seconds, 33½@35c; creamery held, higher than extras, 37½c; extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 32½@33½c; thirds, 31@32c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 35@39c; good to prime, 34½@37c;

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AND opened by the Parish of St. James's Police Jury until February 20th, 1917, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purchase of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) of bonds of the Parish of St. James, issued for the purpose of constructing, improving, and maintaining the public roads and highways of said parish.

Said bonds will mature on the 15th day of January, 1918, and shall be due and payable on the 15th day of January of each year to and including the 15th day of January, 1937; said bonds of four hundred (400) in number, numbered from one to four hundred, both included, and are of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), all dated January 15th, 1917, and bear interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest of said bonds are payable at the Hibernia National Bank in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Parish of St. James, Convent, Louisiana, at the option of the Holder.

Each bid is to be accompanied by a certified check in favor of the Treasurer of the Parish of St. James, of two and one-half per cent. of the face value of said bonds.

The right is hereby reserved by E. F. Bertaut, Secretary of the Police Jury of the Parish of St. James, Lauderdale, Louisiana, and superscribed, "Bids for bonds of the Parish of St. James issued for constructing, improving, and maintaining of public roads and highways."

The privilege is reserved to reject any and all bids.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., January 26, 1917, for furnishing Cement, Metal Lath, Reinforcing Steel, Galvanized Iron Sheets, Ironwork for Trusses, Plumbing, Painting, and Roofing Materials, Cold Storage Doors, Terra Cotta Chimney Flues, and other miscellaneous Building Materials for Honolulu, H. T. Further information upon application.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., Jan. 30, 1917, and then opened, for dredging in Southern Branch of Elizabeth River, Va. Further information on application.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 7,084 packages. There was further weakness under quiet trading, the market closing at 40@40½c. with offerings rather more than ample for all current needs. Only a few exceptionally high grade goods command any higher prices, and there is considerable secondary quality stock offering lower. Storage eggs are quiet and irregular; really prime qualities are becoming rather scarce, and anything passable as firsts under official inspection is held with some confidence with the few sales reported at sustained prices; average good and lower grades tend in buyers' favor. Nearby white eggs are quite plentiful, moving slowly, and prices favor the buyer; very little of the stock arriving is good enough to exceed a range of 46@48c. Nearby brown eggs rule easier, in sympathy with the general market. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 42c; extra firsts, 41c; firsts, 40@40½c; seconds and lower grades, 38@39c; refrigerator firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 34@35c; State, Penn., and nearby Western, henhery whites, fine to fancy, 47@49c; ordinary to good, 44@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@47c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 40@42c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 44@45c; State, Penn., and nearby hennery browns, 43@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@42c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Forty-six corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $861,000. They include:

G. K. L. Apartment House Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, construction, operate manufacturing plants, hotels, $150,000; M. S. Lunn, E. A. Keenan, J. Gifford, 393 Court St., Rochester.

Saboga Land and Harbor Corporation, agricultural, timbering, pearl fishing, hotels, restaurants, cafes, $100,000; C. F. Wicker, J. Brandon, D. Goldsmith, 171 Madison Av.

The Waters-Weismann Co., Inc., Binghamton, ladies' and misses' garments, $90,000; M. Meyers, W. W. Weismann, N. H. Waters, Binghamton.

Centomat Sales Corporation, automatic vending and slot machines, candy, $30,000; C. L. Robinson, M. Wyner, J. J. Lordan, 115 Broadway.

Woodland Estates, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $40,000; J. Dunn, D. Kraus, A. Lyons, 39 West 129th St.

Queens Button Works, Inc., Queens, buttons, kindred articles, $25,000; C. M. Rosenthal, E. J. Zimmerman, C. Holtasch, 1,959 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Norman-Seton, Inc., Queens, consolidation of Manhattan Fireproof Door Co. and F. John Seton, fireproof doors, sash, frames, cornices, roofing, $25,000; J. H. G. Brunken, F. J. Seton, C. G. Norman, Winfield.

Sanitor Corporation, dental supplies, specialties, $50,000; M. J. Duffy, M. P. Casler, E. W. Schumacher, 110 West 40th St.

Merrick Roller-Bearing Co., Inc., Syracuse, merchandise, inventions, patents, trade marks, $25,000; L. M. Brimmer, E. L. Mooney, A. L. Merrick, 249 South Av., Syracuse.

Shepard Building Corp., Montour Falls, realty, brokerage, construction, $20,000; F. A. Hatch, J. A. Shepard, S. G. H. Turner, 656 Euclid Av., Elmira.

Jules Weber, Inc., fancy groceries, $50,000; G. H. and J. Weber, J. Aubry, 226 West 40th St.

Industrial Advertising Films Corp., Dansville, realty, motion pictures, theatrical, $50,000; P. H. J. Daly, W. E. Harrington, E. B. Horwitz, 2,105 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

The Aeronautic Library, Inc., magazine publishers, newspapers, advertising managers, aeroplanes, autos, upholstery, jewelry, dry goods, motion pictures, $25,000; D. F. and J. A. Nugent, G. Q. Dean, 359 West 35th St.

The Aeronautic Blue Book and Directory Publishing Co., Inc., $10,000; and the Aeronautic Photo and News Service, Inc., $10,000; same purposes as preceding, and same Directors.

I. C. Kirkman Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motors, engines, machines, tires, garages, aeroplanes, $12,000; M. L. Kirkham, E. A. Carlton, I. C. Kirkham, 1,365 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

The Circuit of Musical Follies, Inc., theatrical, restaurants, wines, $5,000; E. F. Rush, B. F. Kahn, S. Friedlander, 5 West 122d St.

United States Thermometer Co., Inc., Bronx, clinical and other thermometers, scientific instruments, $10,000; M., C., and A. Frankenberg, 970 Prospect Av., Bronx.

California Products Co., Inc., food products, $10,000; H. Pedolsky, J. and A. Joannidis, 2,277 1st Av.

Interborough Tile Co., Inc., tile, marble, $10,000; J. A. Sherry, M. A. Kelly, J. G. Jones, 1,149 Jackson Av.

Travel Service Corporation, contracters, supply motive power, rolling stock, equipment, railway, construction, $10,000; A. Kelly, W. E. Bardusch, H. Barnard, 167 East 80th St.

*Louis Ziegel, Inc., liquors, $10,000; E. Katz, R. Ziegel, 190 8th Av.

Omnes Exporting Corporation, mining, manufacturing, trading, 100 shares of $100 each. 100 shares no par value, carry on business with $10,500; P. L. Pincus, R. B. Peters, G. D. Sutton, 185 West 103d St.

Kennedy-Morris Corporation, Binghamton, printing, publishing, bookselling, $20,000; B. B. and F. E. Kennedy, C. E. Morris, 9 Arthur St., Binghamton.

No Shine Mfg. Co., Inc., process for removing shine and gloss from clothing, chemicals, $10,000; R. Burt, S. E. Toll, A. Lee, 150 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Citizens' Home Building Corporation, Rochester, realty, stocks, brokerage, construction, $10,000; G. J. Frey, M. Stecura, V. Kufiak, 826 Hudson Av., Rochester.

Wm. Grambart Mfg. Co., Inc., patents, machinery, auto parts, $6,000; J. Stein, C. and W. Grambart, 104 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

Kuttner Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; C. Rothschild, J. E. and A. B. Kuttner, 587 West 113th St.

Landcus Real Estate Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, bonds, stocks, brokerage, devices, contractor, $5,000; M. L. Barrett, K. Simon, C. H. Humphreys, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Queens Furniture Co, Inc., Queens, merchandise, commodities, storage, $5,000; M. J. and M. Abarno, 19 Willow St., Flushing.

G. Seid Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; I. Altschul, S. and G. Seid, 3,719 Bay 16th St. Brooklyn.

Cosmic Aniline Works, Inc., aniline dyes, chemicals, chemical preparations, $5,000; D. and C. Katzenstein, N. L. Kalman, 48 West 12th St.

George H. Nicolai & Vaughan Glaser, Inc., theatrical, operatic, spectacular, other performances, $5,000; H. F. Kinsey, V. Glaser, G. H. Nicolai, 1,493 Broadway.

M. Newman & Co., Inc., fruit, vegetables, produce, $5,000; I. M. Gottheim, A. Butter, H. Newman, 171 Manhattan Av.

S. G. & S. Realty Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, $5,000; M. R. Slutzkin, B. Schneid, S. Germansky, 1,301 Fulton Av.

Rochester Tire Works, Inc., Rochester, tires, parts of tires, $5,000; F. A. Scholls, G. Horth, E. C. Kingdon, Rochester.

Authorization: The Harvard Co., Inc., Canton, Ohio, surgical chairs, appliances, $10,000. Representatives, Frank A. Hauser and E. B. Smith, 45 West 34th St., New York.

Capital increases: The Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $3,000,000 to $6,000,000; Robert Bashope Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; Newton Line Co., Homer, $40,000 to $60,000; Traction Electric Realty Co., Inc., Olean; Union Trust Co. of Rochester, $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: P. M. Comstock & Co., Manhattan; A. S. H. Aircraft Corp., Manhattan; Kennedy, Binghamton; Mark-Strand Theatres Co., Inc., Buffalo; The Wheeler Elevator Co., Buffalo; Mark-Strand Theatre Co., Inc., New York; Utica Power Saving Co., Inc., Utica.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Charters filed: True Republican Banner, Morristown, publish newspapers, $25,000; J. W. Smith, S. C. Whitenack and R. M. Hixon, all of Morristown.

Sun Publishing Company, Wildwood, publish newspapers, $25,000; D. G. Slaughter, G. M. Smith, and O. J. Blackwell, all of Wildwood.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY OF NEW York, County of New York, ss.:

We, MORRIS STERNBACH, IRVING J. FOX and ALOIS GUTWILLIG, all persons of full age, the subscribers, having formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

I. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "MORRIS STERNBACH & CO.", and the County wherein the principal place of business is to be located is New York County, State of New York.

II. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is to buy, sell, exchange, pledge and deal in and with bonds, stocks and other securities, and, generally, to carry on the business of stock and bond brokers.

III. That the names of the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: MORRIS STERNBACH, residing at Hotel Netherland, 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; IRVING J. FOX, residing at No. 120 West 86th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, are the general partners, and ALOIS GUTWILLIG, residing at corner of Oak and Mills Streets, Far Rockaway, New York, is the special partner. All of said persons are of full age.

IV. That the amount of capital which the said ALOIS GUTWILLIG, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock in cash is one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

V. That the said partnership is to begin on January 2, 1917, and is to end on December 31, 1917.

Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1917.

MORRIS STERNBACH,
IRVING J. FOX,
ALOIS GUTWILLIG.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 2nd day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, before me personally appeared MORRIS STERNBACH, IRVING J. FOX and ALOIS GUTWILLIG, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

GUSTAVE WOLBURG,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.: IRVING J. FOX, being duly sworn, says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said limited partnership of MORRIS STERNBACH & CO. by the special partner therein named, to wit: the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, has been actually and in good faith paid in in cash to the said common stock by said special partner, ALOIS GUTWILLIG.

IRVING J. FOX.

Sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1916. GUSTAVE WOLBURG,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

Civic Development Company, Farmingdale, build a trolley road, $50,000; William J. Lansky of Farmingdale, Clarence Hodson of Newark, and L. C. Tompkins of Morristown.

Red Bank Yacht Works, Red Bank, build yachts, $50,000; P. A. Proul and M. M. Proul of Red Bank, and E. V. Melis of Fair Haven.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 24.—Charters filed:

American and Pacific Oil Co., acquire by purchase or otherwise, deal in and with; telegraph and telephone instruments, also do a general oil business, $5,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Mechanical Window Glass Co., manufacture and sell plate and bevel glass, $5,000,000; George C. Debray, Springdale, Penn.; Warren D. Gumpp, Arnold, Penn.; H. L. Schnelck, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Worth Steel Co., Coatsville, Penn., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with iron, steel, manganese, &c., $2,500,000; John S. Worth, William P. Worth, Edward H. Worth, William A. Worth, Norman L. Entrekin, all of Coatsville, Penn.

Park Utah Mining Co., carry on a general mining business, $1,250,000; Hugh L. Nehring, New York; James F. Rogan, Brooklyn; Frederick Hilderbrandt, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Consolidated Truck and Tractor Corporation, manufacture and sell automobiles, engines, tractors, &c., $1,500,000; Forrest M. Keeton, Zach C. Barber, William E. Tarsney, all of Detroit, Mich.

Manss Steamship Corp., construct, operate, and maintain steamers, &c., $705,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of the Guardian of the Estate of an Infant.

$2,000 Adams Express Co. col. trust 4 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1948, coupons March and September, 84¾.

$4,000 Adams Express Co. col. trust 4 per cent. distribution gold bonds, due June, 1947, coupons June and December, 82½.

$2,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, (reduced to 4 per cent.) due July, 1933, coupons January and July, 98½.

$1,000 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad prior lien 3½ per cent. gold bond, due July, 1925, coupons January and July, 95¼.

23 shares Adams Express Co. Joint Stock Association, 136½.

4 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad common, $100 each, 81¼.

2 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad preferred, $100 each, 74¾.

4 shares Union Pacific Railroad common, $100 each, 143½.

1 share Union Pacific Railroad preferred, $100 each, 85.

13 shares Fowler Nail Co., $25 each, $24¼ per share.

22 shares Union Horse Nail Co., $25 each, $35¼ per share.

For Account of Trustees.

$4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, coupons January and July, 103⅞.

$4,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. col. trust gold bonds, due 1931, coupons May and November, 109½.

$2,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1937, coupons May and November, 111.

$1,000 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 5 per cent. S. F. debenture bond, due 1933, coupons May and November, 104½.

200 shares Brunswick Terminal & Railway Securities Co., $100 each, 8⅝.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

5 shares City of New York Fire Insurance Co., $100 each, 102.

3 shares Sanborn Map Co., $100 each, 255.

$5,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad income, Series A, 5 per cent. bonds, due 1946, 100.

$2,000 Broadway & Seventh Avenue first consolidated 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1943, interest June and December, 108.

150 shares Wander-Helnemann Hat Co., $100 each, $24 lot.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION, 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, ON THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of:

1. Determining whether or not the number of Directors should be reduced from eleven to eight.

2. Determining whether or not the number of the Executive Committee should be reduced from five to three.

3. Determining whether or not the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors should be abolished.

4. Determining whether or not the necessary amendments to the by-laws and charter should be authorized to provide therefor.

5. Transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

New York, N. Y., January 23, 1917.
N. W. RUNNION, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Burns Bros. Ice Corporation:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Burns Bros. Ice Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 103 Park Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

At said meeting a motion will be made to amend Section 6 of Article II. of the By-laws so as to provide that the regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on the third Thursday of each month instead of on the second Thursday of each month.

New York, N. Y., January 25, 1917.
ALEXANDER LEVENE, Secretary.

McIntosh and Seymour Corporation.

Auburn, N. Y., January 25, 1917.

To the Stockholders of the McIntosh and Seymour Corporation:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the McINTOSH AND SEYMOUR CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company, 101 Orchard Street, in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, on Thursday, February 8th, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business January 27th, 1917, and will be reopened on February 9th, 1917.

E. B. KIRKBRIDE, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 20, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 21, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Habirshaw Electric Cable Company, Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Habirshaw Electric Cable Company, Inc., will be held at the offices of the Company, 10 East 43rd Street, New York City, on February 1st, 1917, at seven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to take action upon such other business as may properly come before said regular meeting.

EDWIN L. MOORE, President.
Dated Jan. 8th, 1917.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.

New York, January 20, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Savoy Oil Company for the election of a Board of Directors and two inspectors of election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday the 5th day of February, 1917. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.

DAVE S. JOSEPH, Secretary.

The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.

New York, January 23, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before them.

C. J. HOLMAN,
Vice President and Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Dubois Manhattan Co." will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 20-41 Worcester Street, on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

GEORGE B. AHNER, Secretary.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Belding Bros. Com.
100 Crocker Wheeler Com.
100 Carbon Steel Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Farmers Loan & Trust "Rights"
100 International Salt
50 New York Motion Picture
50 N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
25 S. O. of Nebraska
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Atlantic Holding
24 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100 Cripple Creek Central Com.
25 Chase National Bank Stock
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Phelps Dodge & Co.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal
100 Virginian Railway Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
200 Woodward Iron Com.
30 Washington Mills Com. & Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Have Markets In
Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
Crocker-Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Phelps-Dodge
Remington Typewriter Stocks

We Will Buy
5 Carolina Pr. & Lt. 5s
50 Central Aguirre Sugar
50 Cent. States Elec. Pfd.
50 Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
100 Northern Texas Elec. Com.
5 Utica & Mohawk Valley 4½s

We Will Sell
100 Crip. Ck. Cent. Ry. Com. & Pfd.
50 Northern Idaho & M. Pr. Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
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New Mexico & Arizona Land Co.

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125th St. at 8th Ave.

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100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus - $5,000,000
Resources - - - - $80,000,000
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And 12 Branches

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

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Advertiser is a competent execut

WOOL BUYING IS SCARCE.

Buyers Withdraw Owing to High Prices Quoted by Western Growers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Activity in noils, particularly French combed noils, still prevails. One sale of a large quantity of washed fleece, Ohio and Pennsylvania, at 50 cents, was made during the week. Shipping facilities are growing more difficult, and this does not tend to lower prices.

"The fact that the British Government has fixed prices for wool is causing a feeling here that it will have a bearish effect on the price. Growers in the West are asking such high prices that the buyers have largely withdrawn from the market for the present. Pulled wool is very scarce because there are few skins obtainable.

"There is still optimism regarding the woolen goods situation, based on very good buying and the anxiety which buyers are still showing in regard to their purchases. Practically all of the overcoating fabrics have been offered, and manufacturers have taken about all the orders they can produce.

"The cotton goods market is still relatively strong, and during the last week buying has probably been larger than it was previously. The export situation remains about the same, but it is felt that a much greater sale will occur soon after the end of the European war. The cotton situation is disturbing manufacturers."

DISCOUNTS AND DATINGS.

Retail Dry Goods Men Against Changes by Manufacturers.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, yesterday gave out a statement, in which he said there was very strong feeling on the part of the dry goods merchants against certain manufacturers who had chosen to reduce terms of settlement of purchases that had been in vogue for many years. According to Mr. Howe, the retailer very properly complains that his entire business operations have been adjusted to these terms, and to reduce them is to inconvenience him very seriously in his operations.

"He feels, furthermore," said Secretary Howe's statement, "that there is insufficient justification for such a radical departure from a thoroughly established custom. Retailers are expressing their vigorous disapproval of such action to the manufacturers who have made the move, and we are glad to report that many such manufacturers are recognizing the situation and have returned to the customary allowances in discounts and dating.

"There was little possibility of manufacturers putting through such a change unless the movement embraced practically all the important houses in each line of trade. Inasmuch as many won't join the movement, and many others who did join have decided to return to the customary method of settlement, it is predicted that a short time will witness the return of practically all houses to the custom so long established in each branch of trade.

"Our association has been asked by all of its members asking to be advised of the names of all houses that reduce their terms, and every mail is bringing us information in this respect. It has also brought us the names of a great many houses that have receded from their demand, and the importance of these houses in their individual trades is significant of the probable failure of the movement."

NEED NOT PROVE INNOCENCE

Government Beaten in Contingent Fee Customs Test Case.

The Government lost yesterday in the test case brought before the Board of General Appraisers raising the contention that importers' protests were illegal unless they contained allegations to the effect that no contingent fee arrangements had been entered into with attorneys prosecuting such cases. The board's conclusion was reached in a majority decision written by Judge Fischer and concurred in by Judge Cooper. A dissenting opinion upholding the Government's claim was filed by Judge Waite, the third member of the customs tribunal sitting in the case.

The test case was in the names of the Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company of St. Louis; A. A. Linde & Co., and the Interocean Forwarding Company of New York. Summarized, the majority decision held that the provision in Paragraph N of Section 3 of the Tariff act of 1913 that "no agreement for a contingent fee in respect to recovery or refund under protest shall be lawful," exacting compliance therewith as a condition precedent to the validity of the protest and to any remedy thereunder, and imposing a penalty in the form of a fine or imprisonment, or both, for a violation thereof, did not by its terms, expressed or implied, require an importer to allege in his protest, and subsequently establish to the court, that he was innocent of the crime of entering into an unlawful agreement.

He'd Get His Goods, All Right.

A knit goods salesman who has not been back very long from the South brought back this tale, the truthfulness of which he vouches for: "I was waiting my chance to get at a buyer in a certain city, and, having nothing else to do, I listened to a conversation that went on between the waist buyer for the house and a salesman who was trying to get an order. The goods were all right, apparently, as was the price, but the buyer contended that, as he had been getting only about 50 per cent. of his goods on other orders, he did not want to place any more unless he was assured that all the merchandise would come. This was the salesman's guarantee: 'I give you my word of honor, Mr. B——, that my house delivers 125 per cent. of all the goods I sell. What more can you ask?'"

BUSINESS NOTES.

In describing the new Fall color card of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, it was inadvertently stated that the card had just been issued. Delivery of the cards will not be made until next month.

Joseph P. Schmitt, converter of cotton cloths for umbrellas, has removed from 15 and 17 Greene Street, where he was located for nearly thirty years, to 115 and 117 East Twenty-third Street.

The Silk Association of America has appointed W. C. W. Auffermann and Benedict Erstein as delegates to attend the Congress of Constructive Patriotism to be held by the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel in Washington, beginning today.

Louis Heyman & Bros., manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols, have removed from 60 and 62 Lispenard Street to 137 Fifth Avenue.

Accounts Financed
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SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
Ridless & Chesnin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5230

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE:

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. 13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

GOOD PRICES AT FUR SALE.

Average Advance Over September's About 20 Per Cent.

Because of the advanced prices which furs are bringing at the New York Fur Auction, estimates which were made on the value of the total offerings before the sale started will be eclipsed. At the outset it was figured that the return from the sale would be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. Yesterday, the third day of the auction at Masonic Hall, the sale total passed $900,000, and when the auction closes this evening it is quite likely that the sum realized will be somewhere between $2,250,000 and $1,500,000.

Price increases over September sale figures yesterday ranged all the way from 15 per cent. on beaver to 50 per cent. on mole. The average advance for the offerings of the entire day amounted to 20 per cent. Offerings were of a varied nature and took in mink, wild cat, house cat, ermine, beaver, civet cat, mole, opossum, and wolf.

J. Klugman & Co. bought the cheapest house cat and the highest priced sable. Other purchasers of sable were Oscar Berger, M. Greenberg, M. F. Pfnelzer, H. M. Koegnigswerther, and Hale Brothers of Chicago. Four blue lynx, which are furs that are rarely seen, brought $28 apiece.

Price comparisons with September sale figures follow: Mink, 30 per cent. higher; wild cat, Northern, 20 per cent. higher; wild cat, Southwestern, full September prices; house cat, full September prices; ermine, 25 per cent. higher; beaver, 15 per cent. higher; civet cat, 20 per cent. higher; mole, 50 per cent. higher; American opossum, 20 per cent. higher; wolf, Northern, 35 per cent. higher, and wolf, Southwestern, full September prices.

Asks Receiver for Steamship Line.

Shortly after an involuntary petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the Templeman Steamship Company, in the Federal District Court yesterday, A. G. Lampke of Lampke & Stein, counsel for several of the creditors, asked Judge A. N. Hand to appoint a receiver. Further action was deferred until today. It was said that one of the assets of the company was the charter of the Japanese steamship Shigisan Maru. Mr. Lampke said that if a receiver was appointed and the ship was kept in commission, enough revenue would probably be realized to cover all of the liabilities, which were estimated to be $200,000.

Crepe Silks in Strong Demand.

Crepes have come to the fore in the silk trade in whirlwind fashion. The demand is taking in almost all varieties, with georgette, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor leading. Heavy crepes on the order of Cantons are growing in favor. The waist trade and the underwear manufacturers are those responsible for the big business that is offered in silks of this description, and, owing to the scarcity of such goods, are willing to take almost anything that can be called a substitute. Many of the silk manufacturers who sacrificed their stocks of crepes several months back, under the impression that there would be no call in the near future for them, are a sorely disappointed lot.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BERNARD BLOOM & BRO.—Bernard Bloom and Henry Bloom, who composed the firm of Bernard Bloom & Bro., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 14 East Thirty-third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Partnership liabilities are $123,404 and assets of unknown value, consisting of accounts and cash in banks. Title to all stock and machinery is claimed by another firm. They also own real estate at 209-211 East Ninety-seventh Street, mortgager for $26,000; 2,037-2,041 First Avenue, mortgaged for $78,000, and 27-29 Market Street, mortgaged for $63,000. Bernard Bloom individual liabilities $29,006 and assets consisting of an auto $500, dismond ring, $100; thirty-five shares of stock of Bernard's, Inc., of Washington and one-half interest in the above real estate. Henry Bloom has individual liabilities $7,222. They carried life insurance as follows, firm, $50,000; Bernard, $25,000, and Henry, $28,000. Among the creditors are Sol Brill, $18,000, secured; H. B. Rosen $21,000, secured; J. Dombleffsky, $8,940; Julius Prince, $5,445; G. W. Rosen $5,000, and David Kass, $5,000, secured.

SPA BUFFET LUNCH COMPANY, INC., 1 Times Square, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,807 and assets $4,917.

TEMPLEMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Templeman Steamship Company, 42 Broadway, by the Freighters' Transportation Company, $5,000; Harold V. Williams, $25,000 on an assigned claim of the Export Freight Forwarding Company, and Joseph D. Shifrin, $330. It was alleged that the company transferred to Philip Templeman, the President, large sums of money, and allowed J. Aron & Co., Inc., to obtain a preference by the judgment for $27,000. Liabilities are stated to be $200,000, and no available assets except charter for a vessel now at Baltimore.

JOSEPH MENDEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Mendel, 48 Orchard St., by I. Gainsburg, for Rosenzweig Brothers, $3,044; Isidor Rosenzweig, $2,062, and Jacob Mailman, $96. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000, and assets $5,000.

LILLIE HERZOG, 1,024 Boston Road, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,041, a deficiency judgment, and no assets.

HENRY E. GOERICKE, 1 West 106th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,445, and no assets.

BECKIE SCHLIFT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Beckie Schlift, doing business as the Manhattan Paper Box Company, 34 Goerck Street, by William Max Fisher, a creditor for $800.

EMILE FAUCHE, 20 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,423 and no assets.

BERNARD MILSTEIN, 17 East 118th Street, formerly of Milstein Brothers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,526 and assets $87, in accounts.

UNICORN FILM SERVICE CORPORATION.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed John L. Wylie and Ira Schlank receivers for the Unicorn Film Service Corporation, 130 West Forty-sixth Street, bond, $35,000. Assets are $10,000, consisting of films, lithographs, and office furniture.

SIMON JACKSON.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed William F. Vossler receiver for Simon Jackson, grocer, 911 Tiffany Street bond, $300.

LINDENBAUM BROTHERS.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Rubin Lindenbaum, trading as Lindenbaum Brothers, dealer in furniture, 223 Rivington Street, with creditors at 20 per cent. dollar cash.

JAMES McCLURG & SONS, INC., manufacturer of confectionery, 115 Varick Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $85,869 and assets $90,740. Among the creditors are Wood & Selick, McClure & Wood & Selick, $19,169; Schenk & Schlichte, $9,920.

WILLIAM FLAUM, dealer in millinery, Yonkers and Mount Vernon, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,356 and assets $1,635.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Globe Department Store, Springfield, dealer in dry goods, clothing, shoes, &c., by the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, and Heros & Brothers, all of St. Louis.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
Amounts $100 and over.

Applegate, Chas. H.—City of N. Y....$422.29
Barry, Percy L.—Same....442.29
Bamberger, Miriam J., exec'x—Same....424.04
Behr, Herman—Same....442.29
Comet Film Co.—Same....442.29
Cox, Wm. F.—Same....442.29
Du Mahaut, Adolphe M.—Same....442.29
Dauchy, John B.—Same....442.29
Frazee, Harry H.—Same....442.29
Flanagan, Frederick—Same....442.29
France, Millard—Same....442.29
General Provision Co.—Same....442.29
Harman County Co.—Same....442.29
Kantro, Heidee—Same....442.29
Kantro, Fanny—Same....442.29
Mears, W. Howard—Same....442.29
Porter, Wm. C.—Same....442.29
Quelisch, Carolina—Same....442.29
Sickler, Harvey C.—Same....442.29
Allard, Emma S.—G. G. Barnett....150.00
Same—J. Ferond....750.00
Aston, Henry H., and Fred A. Hogan—Property Leasing Co., Inc....371.88
Andrew Jergens Co.—F. Koester....2,019.72
Bartels, Charles—Swift & Co., Inc....163.20
Bagnall, R. Harold—W. A. Root....221.31
Block, Louis—E. Kantor....162.22
Bay Ridge Homes Corp.—R. M. Stern....117.79
Babbitt, Edwin D.—M. E. Gregory....150.91
Booth, Malcolm—W. L. Brook....103.86
Cronenmeyer, Robert and Wilhelmine—J. Seeman et al....144.48
Cutter, Charles A., and Walter Emanuel—Oco Mfg. Co., Inc....152.98
Collette, Fred, and Vincenzo Foresta—T. Duffy....846.71
Chason, Meyer—Abend & Frucht, Inc....104.02
Christophilakos, James—G. Kokalas....350.33
Eisenstein, Morris—Pitzele & Co., costs....107.08
Evarts Holding Co.—M. Murphy....300.00
Same—J. Murphy....100.00
Ettar Realty Co.—K. Goldner et al., costs....114.06
Ellis, Melville—Van Praag Florist Co....279.45
Foppiani, Joseph A., and Peter Croce—J. E. Lundstrom....100.00
F. & D. Co.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co....504,938.25
Gunner, Benjamin—I. Gainsburg....136.91
Gerstein, Joseph—B. Silverman....131.55
Horowitz, William—Siegman & Weil....216.17
Hopkins, McKie Bennett—St. Regis Hotel Co....9,189.14
Hawkins, Glenwood, and Frederick W. Helmann—E. H. Finn....1,125.00
Hookey, William T., Jr., and Thomas F. Keenan—A. Sophina....2,081.51
Hopkins, Peggy—Maison Maurice....1,215.63
Herman, Harry—M. Finkelstein & Sons....136.44
Henry J. McCoy Co.—Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Co....112.90
Hopper, Raymond G.—R. T. Cadmus....232.10
Hughes, John J.—L. C. Weinstock....267.69
Impellitteri, Joseph, and Antonio Passarella—P. Morrell....500.00
Janus Vacuum Goods Co.—P. J. Carlin....890.20
Johnston, Robert E.—Carnegie Hall....509.55
Jenkins, Frederick—T. F. Cosgrove....402.62
Klein, Benjamin—M. Mewfield....750.00
Kanlan, Jacob—Garlick & Dwoskin....105.65
Kubersky, Max—Profit Sharing Merchandise Co., Inc....188.65
Kiosk Contracting Co.—D. Gordon....2,099.42
Knipscher, Fred W.—Paterson Vehicle Co....181.79
Levin, Albert and Joseph Sommer—M. Applebaum....286.91
La Pasta, George—Imperato & Son....427.58
Lindenbaum, Louis and Abraham—I. Lindenbaum....105.43
McMillan, Jay—R. Rosenberg....746.41
Modica, Domenico, Benedetta and Dominick—J. Arena et al....636.47
Mitchell Contracting Co., Inc.—E. Shaw....83.69
Milaw, James—E. N. Kahn....499.09
Mayer, Samuel—Acton Electric Co., Inc....129.09
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—Spillane....400.00
Nonnenbacher, John—G. F. McWhorter....554.00
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—M. Fine....1,368.16
Newburger, Fannie M.—S. Nagelberg et al....2,010.38
N. B. S. Holding Co., Inc., and Joseph S. Shapiro—W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co....1,607.36
Pollak, Frederick—Corrugated Bar Co....608.46
Phillips, Clara C.—T. Brown....194.61
R. W. Smith Contracting Co., Inc.—M. Straus....119.15
Robert M. Pleakie & Co.—L. Klein....507.75
R. S. & E. T. E. Engineering and Construction Co., Inc., and Maude Skinner—A. Turley....237.31
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.—S. Weltzenblum....1,331.38
Raunheim, Julius—S. Schneider....392.98
Same—G. Schneider....1,090.88
Republican National Press, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co....108.87
Scimeca, Leonilda or Nina—C. Valinote....191.88
Slotkin, Samuel, and or Joseph Slotkin—A. Polutsiner et al....189.12
Silverman, Louis—F. Utard....30,337.84
Stuckle, May E.—N. Y. Edison Co....331.81
Sostrom, Robert G.—Sherman National Bank of N. Y....1,509.18
Stuart, Helen—Henri Bendel, Inc....338.86
Shearer, Wm. J.—N. D. O'Connor....784.26
Same—F. P. Dixon....645.16
Turner, Maud M.—C. F. Kehoe....860.79
Tebellitzky, Samuel—Morris Plan Co. of New York....111.41
Thalman, Joseph—Swift Co., Inc....123.07
Weinstein, Louis—J. Manheim....490.53
Weinstein, Charles—A. T. Le Blanc, costs....107.88
Wehrman, Frederick W.—E. H. Sayre et al....194.21

In Bronx County.

Borough Motor Sale Co., Inc.—W. Apperance....$275.72
Berau, Edward R., and Paul W. Emrick—Cramer-Meyer Co....83.74
Belsteger, John J.—M. Woods....172.80
Cohen, Dorothy—Metropolitan Tobacco Co....85.01
Furman, Wm.—H. Zucker....81.90
Goldstein, Louis—H. Love....85.50
Hoyt, Richard D.—D. & S. Tailoring Co., Inc....32.75
Infantino Realty Co., Inc.—C. G. Ognibene....321.41
Kehrmann, Aaron—J. Greenwald et al....173.17
Lewis, Daniel—Sydenham Corporation....755.41
Metropolis Jewelry Store, Inc.—M. Low et al....77.52
Meyer, Emil—Schneider Groceries Trading Co....25.18
McGarry, Frank—J. Hierl....66.22
Nebel, George, as executor—S. Bender....636.59
Nowak, Max—T. Fachmann....162.50
Peterson, Charles and John—I. Wollison....522.41
Schmal, Isaac—H. Levy....38.72
Schaub, Frederich—A. Greenwald et al....351.98
Simmons, Sheridan D.—E. D. Murphy et al....812.56
Stumpf, J. Henry—J. Wegmann....354.59
Taylor, Wm.—195 Broadway Corporation....200.00
Thompson, Mary—M. Murphy....112.54
238th Street Construction Corporation and Charles S. Levy—Indiana Flooring Co....327.24
Walker, Legarde—R. Young Bros.' Coal Co....113.63

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bottenus, Ralph E.—A. Klipstein & Co. June 21, 1915, canceled....$5,452.33
Kahn, George—L. E. Field, Dec. 30, 1915....1,000.55
Brainard, Wm. J.—City of N. Y., Oct. 30, 1916, vacated....243.45
National Surety Co. and Frank Smith—People, &c., Dec. 1, 1914....500.00
Swartz, Silas, and Abraham Stengling—J. Rosenberg, July 13, 1905....281.28
Bull, Ezra C.—T. M. Townsend et al., Dec. 8, 1916....173.11
Goldberg, Meyer & Sons, Inc.—City of New York, Nov. 27, 1916....470.77
New York & Queens Electric Light and Power Co.—B. Newman, Nov. 18, 1916....1,143.23
Same—E. Newman, Nov. 18, 1916....3,648.00
Kruse, Minnie—Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, Inc., Nov. 1, 1916....113.00
Westcott Express Co.—M. Sweedman, Nov. 23, 1916....9,830.22
Curtis, Josephine and Harry J.—E. L. Reaney, March 18, 1915....268.26
Greenebaum, Abraham—L. Greenebaum, Jan. 4, 1917....1,343.18
Williams, John, and Robert J. Gerstle—City of N. Y. Nov. 11, 1916....164.72
Moschera, Pascal and August—J. Fybush et al., Nov. 20, 1912....147.20
Tyler, Harry—R. L. Gray & Co., Dec. 12, 1916....102.51
Linch, Geo. W., receiver—M. Goldfadden, Dec. 31, 1913....143.76
Same—G. L. Stevenson, Nov. 21, 1913....224.41
Beiser, Edw. C.—Rural Pub. Co., May 12, 1915, released....872.13
Thomas Crimmins Contracting Co.—J. Leisca, Jan. 22, 1917....640.00
Flush, Julius—Triangle Waist Co., Inc., May 19, 1913....312.55
Linch, Geo. W., receiver—Union News Co., June 6, 1912....329.41
Same—P. Onorato et al., Jan. 15, 1913....129.22
Same—T. McEvoy, March 18, 1912....500.00
Same—J. Martinello, Oct. 6, 1911....279.22

In Bronx County.

Henry, Robert F. and Marie A.—C. Hicks, Dec. 1, 1916....$101.64
Kennedy, Henry—C. A. Kearns, Dec. 23, 1916....57.41

Auction Sales | Auction Sales

SALE EXTRAORDINARY—THE ENTIRE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM OF THE

Mason Seaman Taxi Cab Co.

OVER 400 TAXI CABS

Such as De Dions, Alcos, Darracqs, Packards, Allen Kingstons, Hupp Rockwells, Vims, and various other standard taxi cab manufacturers. All equipped with Bosch Magnetos and with high-grade Landaulet and Limousine Bodies.

12 BERLIN LIMOUSINE & SEDAN **PACKARDS** TOWN AND TOURING BODIES

$100,000 Complete Service Department

with all repair parts for all the above mentioned makes of cars, including imported French, German and Italian Bearings, Gears, Motor Parts, Radiators, etc., etc.

1,000 STEEL LOCKERS IN UNIFORM SECTIONS, SUITABLE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

About 1,000 Chauffeurs' Overcoats, Gloves, Caps, Leggins, etc.
2,000 Sets of Standard Weed Chains and Extra Cross Links.

500 Separate TAXI CAB BODIES of standard make, including luxuriously upholstered Landaulets, Sedans, Limousines, Touring and other styles.

250 Complete CHASSIS, Trucks, Rims, and other automobile parts too numerous to detail here.

SPECIAL NOTICE: This is positively an unparalleled and unprecedented sale of its kind, and warrants the attention of all the largest Taxi Cab Companies, and also individuals. The cars, service and all other equipments will stand the strictest and most critical inspection and warrant the attention of all buyers.

D. S. BELLOWS, Auctioneer,

Sells TO-DAY, THURSDAY, JAN 25th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at the Premises of the Mason Seaman Transportation Co. Garage Entrance, 620 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

For any information inquire at auctioneer's office, 39 and 41 Lispenard St., N. Y. C. Telephone Franklin 2042 or on the premises.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

AMOSKEAG SERGES.—All grades; navy; state styles, prices, quantities; cash. W 362 Times Downtown.

BEACHCLOTH.—Whitman's in oxford shade or similar fabric; also genuine Palm Beach; send samples and prices. W 363 Times Downtown.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobs wanted, new Spring models, of the better grade, for immediate delivery. 303 5th Av., Room 1,906.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; mornings only. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted on ladies', misses', and juniors' dresses; will look at samples every morning to Feb. 5; cash paid on delivery; quantity orders placed. Call 116 West 32d, Room 1,604.

DRESSES.—Ladies' serge and silk dresses. Call from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., mail order house, Williams-Belmont Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on novelties in afternoon and sport wear of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs evening dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Placing orders children's white and colored dresses and middies. 127 West 17th.

DRESSES.—300 evening dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Wexler Bros., 16 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at poplin and taffeta dresses. H. B., 38 West 33d.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Kimonos, men's, women's, and children's bathrobes. Call from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., mail order house, Williams-Belmont Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FLANNELS. — Open for quantity white, cream, green, blue; mail swatches; quantity, styles, and lowest price for cash. W 364 Times Downtown.

LININGS.—Body and sleeve canvas, all clothiers' or tailors' trimmings; pay cash. Oxford, 62 West 14th St. 9320 Chelsea.

PLUSH.—Will buy guaranteed sealette for cash. Telephone Farragut 2648.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—High shades; immediate delivery; all qualities. Telephone Greeley 4379.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—All colors; quote lowest prices; immediate delivery. L. P., 89 Times.

POPLINS, SERGES, VELOURS.—Open for any quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for American poplins in high shades. Chelsea 9335.

SATIN.—Will buy for cash any quantity of washable satin and crepe de chine in flesh and white. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

SATIN, washable, wanted at a price. Sarasohn & Sons, 12 West 17th St.

SHELLAC.—Open to buy a large quantity of green alcohol or mohair dye at right price. Call or phone P. J. Barash, 38 West 20th St. Chelsea 3359.

SILKS.—We are open for 500 pieces of plain crepe de chine, assorted colors, for spot cash; also open for 500 pieces plain silk. Kayanee Waist Co., 536 Broadway.

SILKS.—Manufacturers, we buy silks for cash. Phone Gramercy 1283. Goldman Silk Co.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and jobs of silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SUN BONNETS.—Will look at ladies' and children's sun bonnets. Cohen Bros., 225 5th Av.

WOOLENS.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity woolens, men's and women's wear. Call with samples any time or send for our list. Silas Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Established 1880.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG SERGE, 7,301, black and navy; Wellington-Sears cut, sponged and shrunk, 5,500, black and navy; Garfield Worsted Mills gabardine, all shades, less than market price. Call Mr. Werblin, Franklin 931.

CLOTH.—Will sell cheap 80-square narrow stripe, percale, red, green, black, pink. Phone 3233 Madison Square.

COATS.—Must dispose of wool plush and wool velour coats at a price at once to make room for our Spring stock. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Plush, guaranteed plush and velour coats, better grade, for immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Wonderful Spring style coats in better grade; popular prices. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Job, silk plush; sacrifice below cost. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—600 Spring sport coats to close out. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th St.

COATS, wool velour, other materials, at sacrifice. Wagner Bros., 112 West 26th.

COAT AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—White and colors; 800 lumps; sacrifice. Room 414, 1,170 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Children's and juniors' party dresses, in silks, net, &c., to close out; also discontinued styles. May, Gordon & May, 143-145 West 29th. 2410 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Children's and misses', in net organdy and lace; also taffeta party dresses, to close out. Sudin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Snappy serge and silk dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Berliner Costume Co., 116 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery; jobs of silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and crepe to close out at a price; Spring merchandise. L. & L. Dress Co., 341 5th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses in stock; immediate delivery; special prices. I. A. Harris & Bro., 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES. — Silks and serges; close-outs. Merchandise Sales and Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES. — High-grade georgette, taffeta, &c., to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—500 serges and silks to close out; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—500 serges to close out; good bargain. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

EMBROIDERY SILKS.—Skein silks, good colors, at less than cost. K 69 Times.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chines, taffetas, and peau de cygnes, all colors, for immediate delivery. Holland & Bonash, 44 East 23d.

GEORGETTES, Taffetas, Peau de Cygnes; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

LACES, &c.—A few cases imported handmade laces, collars, handkerchiefs, &c., for cash buyer; goods can be inspected. Write M. W., T 144 Times.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' raincoats to close out cheap. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

SERGES AND BEACH CLOTH.—6301 serge, also silk stripe half-wool beach cloths, for sale at a price. Chelsea 7725.

SERGES.—Quantity 54221 and W. F. X., all colors, immediate delivery. H. Rafelson, Farragut 3816.

SERGE.—American, 0936, all colors, right price. Harrison Woolens Mills, 39 W. 21st St.

SERGES.—4408 serge; immediate delivery; all colors. 'Phone Madison Sq. 925.

SHANTUNG, 1,000 pieces; $10.50 net. 45 West 34th, Room 903. Greeley 3282.

SILK.—Have large quantity of white silk, good quality, for immediate delivery; responsible parties only; samples shown. Room 501, 1,182 Broadway.

SILKS.—Silk and wool poplins; meteors, all grades, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILK JERSEY.—Sport stripe silk jersey to close out, 3,000 square yards. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St. Gramercy 5073.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher-Whitman's 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

SNAP FASTENERS, bronze spring fasteners, carded or bulk, size O, black and white; immediate delivery for export. Spring 9559.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross OO; white, black carded, like imported; $6. T 132 Times.

SUITS.—You certainly should see our line of three-priced junior suits and separate line of three-priced misses' suits. Davidson & Garson, 25 West 26th St.

SUITS.—See our special, $9.75 and up. Feuerstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Specializing at $13.75. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

WAISTS.—Jobbers, we take care of your wants on crepe de chine, tub silk, Jap silk, and cotton. Remarkable Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Silk waists in all newest shades from $2.25 up; ready for delivery. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WOOLEN CREPE.—40 inches, to close at price; gold color. Spring 2254.

Help and Situations Wanted.

READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.—Woman with Southern experience and with a good record; excellent opportunity for one who can qualify. Address in writing, care of New York office, Kirby, Block & Fischer, Inc., 1,150 Broadway. Pfeiffer Bros., Little Rock, Ark.

YOUNG MAN, must be a hustler, to sell coats and suits for city and vicinity; salary and commission. T 151 Times.

DRESS HOUSE carrying stock will give commission to resident buyers for all business. T 156 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3@3¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Must Keep Price in Mind.

Although the demand for sport silks is so heavy that it would seem capable of absorbing anything offered in the way of merchandise, buyers have by no means lost sight of the fact that price is still an important factor. It is rumored in the market that one of the drawbacks to the increased sale of one well-known style of the sport is its high price. Buyers are inclined to the opinion, it was said, that the sport silk should be of a rough-and-ready sort and not so high priced that women will hesitate to purchase it when made up into a garment. The fact, too, that sport garments are intended only for occasional wear, it was pointed out, is something that should lead manufacturers to keep their prices within reason.

Outlook for Toys Is Fine.

Jobbers who go in for toys are buying well these days, and recent sales are said to presage an unusually heavy early delivery business. The call for composition dolls is especially active, the character varieties being freely taken. Wig dolls are expected to be better even than they were last year. The continuance of the war insures steady popularity for nurse and soldier dolls, and imitations of Charlie Chaplin are still pulling strong. Among the recent novelties are a Baby Bunting doll, arrayed in a shirred bottom sleeping gown and a sleeping cap finished off with a rabbit's ears effect. The comparatively new Kamkins baby dolls with very few clothes. In view of the improved call for stuffed boy and girl negro dolls, the "alligator bait" is expected to have a big run.

Gray Goods Still Mark Time.

Gray goods are still marking time to a large extent in this market, so far as actual sales are concerned, though it is pretty generally said that a better inquiry is in evidence. The bag trade was asking about sheetings yesterday, the queries ranging all the way from 36-inch 5-yard goods to 40-inch 2.85s. So far as could be learned, not much business materialized. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 8¼ cents from first hands for month's delivery, and similar business was done on 72-76s in that width at 9¾ cents. Some spot 38½-inch 64-68s have been let out at 7¼ cents by first hands, but most mills are asking a quarter more for prompt delivery. A little more nibbling at fine-yarn goods was told of, and some specialty business also was done. Closing printcloth prices were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-86s....10¼c 38½-inch, 64-68s..7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....9¾c 38½-inch, 64-68s..7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....8¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..7c
39-inch, 56-44s....6¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..6¼c
38½-inch, 64-68s. 7¾c 27-inch, 64-68s....5¾c

Jewelers Are Good Buyers.

Reports from makers of fine jewelry and silverware continue to reflect the optimism that is born of good business. Nice orders for the regular lines of jewelry are coming in from men on the road, and shops that run in for special orders are having a good deal of this work to do also. Salesmen out with silverware are likewise sending back good-sized business, notwithstanding the heavy buying that preceded the general rise in prices on Jan. 1. The trend of the variable-price metals continues upward, platinum having gone up $5 an ounce in the last week. Yesterday the medium metal was quoted at $105 an ounce, while for that containing 10 per cent. of iridium $100 an ounce was asked.

Kid Shoes Very Much in the Ring.

The demand for cloth-topped shoes with fine kid vamps that was predicted for Spring not long ago, due to the scarcity and high cost of kid leather, is not developing as rapidly as it might, though they are by no means being overlooked. As a result all kid shoes are still very much in the ring, in spite of the fact that the better grades are now selling at wholesale for practically as much as they brought at retail about a year ago. The color trend is largely toward the pastel shades, though a good call for browns is told of. In the lighter colors, canary, mustard, the various grays, sand, and putty are all doing well, especially in the higher-pri

FEDERAL NARCOTIC SALE A POSSIBILITY

Society for the Prevention of Crime, in Report, Suggests Government Control.

PRESENT LAWS HAVE FAILED

Sunday Liquor Traffic Causes Thrust at Mayor and Police Department.

How illicit traffic in drugs continues to flourish in this city, despite the passage of strict legislation, is described in a report issued last night by the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The report says that the Boylan and Harrison anti-drug laws, State and national respectively, both of which were passed in 1914 and which were more rigid than any previous drug legislation, have failed utterly to cut off the sources of supply to drug addicts.

"The ultimate solution of this stupendous problem may require that all habit-forming drugs shall be manufactured or distributed by the Federal Government, which might then better trace and limit the sale and consumption of them, is one of the far-reaching suggestions made by the society.

Another of the society's plans for present and future activity is to wage a vigorous fight on Sunday liquor-selling here and other violations of the excise law. Several thrusts at the Mayor and the police are made in the report.

"We believe there is not a saloon in the City of New York, which caters to Sunday patronage, in which the excise law is not violated," this section of the report reads in part. "The Police Department ignores open violations and the Mayor admits his approval. The sale of liquor on Sunday is barefaced. Of 720 saloons canvassed, only three were closed."

Of the drug evil, the report says, in part:

"Penal authorities have said that 'dope' causes or contributes to the plight of not less than 60 per cent. of all criminals sentenced. The problem is neither local nor limited, but national and international. The terrific increase in the number of 'dope fiends' is due largely to the prevalence of the 'sniffing' habit." Here the report explains that the addict by using this method avoids the danger of having instruments found on his person in the event of arrest. Heroin, a morphine derivative three times as strong as morphine itself, is generally "sniffed."

The report says that in accumulating information on the drug traffic agents of the society had to frequent "the haunts of thieves and gangsters," and that twice the agents were robbed and once mugged while making their investigations.

In Chinatown, formerly a prolific source of opium, there is still plenty to be purchased if the buyer be known, according to the report. The chief effect of the strict laws as far as the "dope fiends" are concerned has been to raise the price of opium from $9 to $12 a can to $15 and $15.

The neighborhood of Seventh and Eighth Avenues from Thirty-sixth to Forty-first Street, is still "infested," according to the report, and drugs are still to be procured in the negro section known as "San Juan Hill."

"'Little Italy,' in east Harlem, is perhaps as much a market as any," the report adds. "Bronx users, of whom there are many, are supplied largely in Harlem. Responsibility for the prevalence of drug addiction rests with some patent medicine manufacturers and with careless or unscrupulous physicians and drug dealers," the report charges.

In telling of arrests brought about by the society, the report tells of one case to which it refers as "a woman Fagin." This woman was candy store keeper on the east side and induced children of the neighborhood to steal narcotics.

The society goes on record in its report as being opposed to "arbitrary capital punishment," and contends that the jury in a murder case should not be the authority to determine whether the punishment should be death or life imprisonment.

"If capital punishment is to remain, the technical rules governing the granting of new trials in cases involving capital punishment should be broadened, and the right of appeal extended," the report says.

ALCOHOLIC DRINK TAX IN 1916 SETS A RECORD

Nearly $24,000,000 Increase Over 1915—40 Per Cent. Growth in Use of Cigarettes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The amount of whisky consumed by the American people in 1916 apparently was greater than in any previous year since 1900, according to the tax returns to the Treasury Department completed today, and the amount of revenue collected by the Government on whisky, beer, and cigarettes in the year was the greatest on record.

While returns show that the tendency toward prohibition has not lowered the Government's revenue from whisky, officials believe a part of the increase—nearly $20,000,000 more than in 1915—is attributable to the fact that the Government is at present collecting taxes on all the whisky produced in the country, whereas because of extensive frauds, that was not the case a few years ago.

Consumption of cigarettes in 1916 reached the highest mark ever recorded. The tremendous increase—more than 40 per cent. over 1915—is attributed to two main causes—increased prosperity of the country and the growth of the cigarette habit among women. Many millions of cigarettes made for women were produced in this country and imported last year, whereas a few years ago production and importation of such cigarettes were negligible by comparison.

The number of paper-wrapper cigarettes upon which the Government levied a tax last year reached the grand total of 25,252,960,928, as compared with 17,639,234,208 in 1915. These figures cover only manufactured paper-wrapped cigarettes.

Records show that the Government collected a tax on 146,355,146 gallons of whiskey in 1916, a total of $100,960,-000, as compared with 124,549,210 gallons and a tax of $137,004,131 in 1915. Beer consumption was 61,145,583 barrels in 1916, as against 57,905,889 barrels the previous year. The yield on beer in 1916 was $91,718,375. In 1915 it was $86,708,933.

Total revenue on beer and whiskey in 1916 was $252,708,935, compared with $223,712,934 in 1915. Cigarettes yielded $31,541,200 last year and $22,424,042 the year before. Total revenue from these three sources was $284,250,235 in 1916, and $246,163,976 in 1915.

WIVES SEND STRIKERS BACK

Women Compel Sugar Refinery Workers to Remain at Tasks.

When the late shift of unskilled sugar workers was about to enter the Havemeyer & Elder plant of the American Sugar Refining Company, South Fourth Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, at midnight Tuesday night, the men were told by delegates of the Independent Order of Sugar Workers that a strike had been called for an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour, and a ten-hour day. A majority of the men returned to their homes.

The 1,900 sugar workers are for the most part Poles, Lithuanians, and Russians, and few have a knowledge of English. Wives of many decided that rent day was too near at hand and compelled their husbands to go back to work, some even escorting the men to the factory.

Despite the failure of yesterday's meeting, conducted in Polish in Cecilia Hall, 103 Grand Street, Williamsburg, and S. Rukinik, organizer of the International Brotherhood of Metal Workers, said that by today it was expected that many of the malcontents would have left the refinery. He added that an attempt would be made to bring about a sympathetic strike of the sugar workers and machinists in the National Sugar Company's Long Island City plant.

It was understood that the company had a large surplus of stock on hand, and, with the remaining employes, it was thought possible to continue operation with the engineering and mechanical force; but an official said the factory might be shut down. He said the machinery had not been overhauled since the outbreak of the war and that this would be a good opportunity to clean up the plant.

In a statement last night Joseph E. Freeman, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, said the company had increased the pay of the general labor during the year 1916 by one-third, had announced that during the coming year the pay of all employes would be raised, making the total increase between 42 and 44 per cent. for hourly wages within a year; that there had been a substantial decrease in the hours of work, and that the company had set aside $1,000,000 for a pension fund for old employes, that it had paid pensions of $284,250,235 in 1916, the income of the fund, and that sick benefits had likewise been paid.

ENROLL BABIES IN SCHOOL.

Twins, Names Secret, to Enter New Rockefeller Institute in 1922.

Baby twins, it became known yesterday, were among the first to have their names filed for admission to the experiment school to be started by the Rockefeller General Education Board, with the aim of "modernizing" public school curricula. The sex of the twins, their names, and home address remain a mystery after diligent investigation.

The first clue to anything unusual in the list of applications came when the bare information was divulged that one of the requests for admission into the school was dated for entrance in 1922. The reporter reasoned that this must be for a child now a baby. The first inquiry, addressed to an official of Teachers College, Columbia University, which is to have charge of the experiment, brought the answer: "No, no; that's probably for entrance into the high school in 1922. You will have to drop the baby theory." But Otis W. Caldwell, Principal of the new school, admitted that the application was for entrance into the elementary school in 1922.

"Their father put in the application," said Professor Caldwell.

"Their—is there more than one?"

"Yes; two." After several questions Professor Caldwell admitted with a laugh that the application was for twins.

"Boys or girls?" he was asked.

"I must decline to answer," said Professor Caldwell. "No information leading to the identity of applicants will be given out. We haven't even canvassed the names yet."

Between fifteen and twenty new applications were filed yesterday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri.; fair; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; somewhat lower temperature in n.; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Overcast Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate westerly winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Overcast Thurs. Fri., snow flurries; moderate variable winds.

La.—Cloudy in s., fair in n. Thurs.; Fri. fair.

Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

Ill., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs., not so cold in s.; Fri. fair.

Iowa—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., warmer Thurs.

N. Dak.—Fair and continued cold Thurs.; Fri. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs., warmer in s. and cent., colder at night; Fri. fair.

Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Thurs.; colder Thurs. night.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 29, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1917.

Waldman Honored at Luncheon.

A testimonal luncheon given yesterday at Delmonico's by the Federation of Sisterhoods to its President, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, was made the occasion of a farewell to Morris D. Waldman, retiring Executive Director of the United Jewish Charities of this city, who is about to assume the management of organized Jewish charities in Boston. Mrs. Max L. Levenson, Vice President of the federation, acted as toastmaster.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—18—Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., appellant, v. United States, and 19—United States, appellant, v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.—Reargument continued for United States and concluded for Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.

164—Union National Bank et al., plaintiffs, v. G. McBoyle et al.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 25: Nos. 164, 23, 136, 140, 147, 547, 631, 565, 445, and 491.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

D L & W RR<Tug Triton.
Mallory SS Co<SS Suffolk.
Coastwise Transp Co<SS Brazos.
Grill<Tug E H Meade
Walsh<Yacht Cherokee
Union Austriaca<Sark Skaro.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kentgen<Banbenberger.
Robert Morris Trust Co<Clements.
Witte<Penn RR.
Mart<McKee Glass Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Dieckerhoff, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury cases:

Kruszozenski<Lehigh Valley RR.
Franks<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building. At 10 A. M.

Case on—Sawicka<Singer Mfg. Co.
At 10:30 A. M.
US<Reingold & Epstein.
Play<S I Midland Ry.
Lauria<Du Pont De Nemours Co.
Sawicki<O'Hara Coal.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 312, E. O. Building—Naturalization.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
Ithaca Trust Co<Driscoll Bros & Co.
Dempsey<O'Rourke.

The court will take a recess on Feb. 9 to Feb. 26.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Scott, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, J. J. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Kny-Scheerer Co<CNY.
Goelt<Keepsdry Const Co.
Wright<Missionary Soc of Most Holy Redeemer.
Gouert<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
Harding<Gaillard.
Walcott<Fidelity & Casualty.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Elder.
Moore<Cons.
Guide Serv Co<Clarke.
Goodman<Columbia Trust Co.
Re Beauty & Guar.
Kostinsky<Eyl.
Humphrey<Humphrey.
Weinberg<Gottesman.
Sea Island Am Paper<Nordenschild<same.
Same<Gottesman.
Bernheimer<Spiro.
Borscher<Borscher.
Spiritualistic Astra<Sugar Products Co.
Belmonte<Belmonte.
Re Brant<Rodriques.
Schwartz<Zasky.
Feigenbaum<Isaacs.
Geitholtz<Weiss.
Honig<Goodman.
Kaplan<Indian Wet Wash Laundry.
Uhlmann<C H Southard Co.
Feigenbaum<Isaacs.
Cheltmer<Borman.
King<Schneider.
Birnbaum<Phillips.
Canning<Hill.
Hafter<Hafter.
Meyer<Mayo.
Hannewig<Cox.
Rose<Wolfinsohn.
Bassman<NY Rys.
Cohn<Nibur Realty.
Benesch<Benesch.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Beekman<Bradley Cont Co.
Kane<N R Coal & Wharf Co.
Herbert<R Freeman Dec Co.
Edwards<Colored Orphan Asylum.
Re Funck & Xavier, Inc.
Celentano<Volpe.
Singer<Maxwell Mot Sales Co.
Moore<J A Hendricks.
Laur<same.
Jacob<Brown.
Warwick Sav Bank<Leumas Realty Co.
Smith<Levy.
Painter<Fischer.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Silverberg Imp Co<Samstag & Hilder.
Rosenfeld<Miller.
White<Block.
Lowe<Leary.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Israel.
Vanier<Knickerbocker.
Evans<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Cortland Sav Bank<Wahlers.
Agency of Can Car & Fdy Co, Ltd<Am Fig
PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Brunswick Realty<Frankfort Gen'l Ins.
Klein<Tompkins.
Allen<Allen (2.)
Dowling<Dowling.
Lyons<Troy.
Staples<Staples.
Wagener<Wagener.
De Hart<De Hart.
Preferred cause:
Case on—Brenner<Brenner.
General calendar:
Carrell<Rosenblatt.
Mahoney<Mahoney. (2.)
Spessman<Nassau-Beekman Inv Co.
Colle<Colle.
Potter<Levy.
Munford<Manhattan Storage.
Ozburn<Ozburn.
Palanza<Palanza.
Caro<Brachfeld.
Kaufman<Braunstein.
Wright<CNY.
Sweet<Sweet.
Same<Mathewson.
Long<Glasgow.
DAY CALENDAR—At 2:30 P. M.—Motions:
Caro<Brachfeld.
Kaufman<Braunstein.
Wright<CNY.
Sweet<Sweet.
Feigenbaum<Isaacs.
Geitholtz<Weiss.
Honig<Goodman.
Kaplan<Indian Wet Wash Laundry.
Uhlmann<C H Southard Co.
Feigenbaum<Isaacs.
Cheltmer<Borman.
King<Schneider.
Birnbaum<Phillips.
Canning<Hill.
Hafter<Hafter.
Meyer<Mayo.
Hannewig<Cox.
Rose<Wolfinsohn.
Bassman<NY Rys.
Cohn<Nibur Realty.
Benesch<Benesch.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Beekman<Bradley Cont Co.
Kane<N R Coal & Wharf Co.
Herbert<R Freeman Dec Co.
Edwards<Colored Orphan Asylum.
Re Funck & Xavier, Inc.
Celentano<Volpe.
Singer<Maxwell Mot Sales Co.
Moore<J A Hendricks.
Laur<same.
Jacob<Brown.
Warwick Sav Bank<Leumas Realty Co.
Smith<Levy.
Painter<Fischer.
McCarthy<McCarthy.
Silverberg Imp Co<Samstag & Hilder.
Rosenfeld<Miller.
White<Block.
Lowe<Leary.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Israel.
Vanier<Knickerbocker.
Evans<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Cortland Sav Bank<Wahlers.
Agency of Can Car & Fdy Co, Ltd<Am Fig
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hopkins<Gabriel Bros Const Co.
Martin<Dale & Kay.
Arnold<Webster.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

The following causes will be deemed "ready" without a formal call, and assigned as required to the various trial parts at 10 A. M.:

Supplementary calendar.
Imp—Friedman<Wagner.
Inq—Schop<Curtin.
Richman<Cohan.
McAleish<NY Rys.
Bregman<Hornowski.
Wagner<Gimbel Bros.
Schwegler<Int R T Co
Gunning<John Wanamaker, N. Y., Inc.
O'Keefe<Wendell.
Weiss<I R T.
Henderson<F Doelger Brew Co, Inc.
Klein<Greenfield.
M. Heffernan<Leppok Realty Co.
T. Heffernan<same.
Stigler<N Y Cons RR.
Slater<Int R T Co.
Gort<Krower Tynberg Co, Inc.
Block<Hillman.
Hartman<Krol.
Werner<Mint Products Co, Inc.
Brizzio<Belt Line Ry.

DAY CALENDAR—To be called at 3:30 P. M.

Arrow<Garfinkel.
Pector<Delamater.
Jarvits<Staiger.
Middleton<Radford.
Kleindlo<NY Dock, Inc
McGuire<Aztec Asphalt Co.
Moran<Bedell.
Palermo<Petrello.
Giampietro<Hornthal.
McGrath<Lord & Taylor.
Rosenzweig<Hartford & N H Transp.
E Bowers<Royall.
T Bowers<same.
J P Wagner<same.
Hartog<Bosch Magneto Co.
Gaynor<Chase Truck.
Pirnbaum<Ludin.
McDonald<Press Pub.
Fero<Bosch Magneto.
Fried<Jonap.
G Recca<Wendel Towel Supply.
J Recca<same.
Rainone<Yonkers RR.
Meschisi<Wright.
Pietra<Birdsall.
Neuowich<Cohn.
Simon<Morrison Silk.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Katzman<Kravitz.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

I R T<Weber-Bunke-Lange Coal Co.

PART VII.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Oravecs<Fhil & Read RR.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Rooney<Elder.
Inq—Chassen<Frost.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lascala<Adelphi.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bruno<Goldberg.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready without a formal call and assigned for trial in their order as reached.

English<Grant.
Wien<Sheehan.
Hoffman<Rose Dress.
Cort Film Corp<Authors' Film Co.
Woods<Leh Val RR.
Knight<Edmont & Bros.
Kessler<Hughes.
Shuldiner<Silles.
Asphalt Con Co<CNY.
E M Sergeant Co<Hoffman.
Huntington<Eggena.
Malerba<Fray's Minor.
Rehm<Albermarle Hotel Co.
Arrigoni<Universal Motor Tr Co. (2.)
Nat Bk of Com<Kermaghan.
Stegeman Motor Car Co<Gray.

PART XV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term.

Imp Water Proof Co<W H & F W Cane.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Mary Bradley, Elsie Mowatt.
Elizabeth J Haynes, Alice Hohne, Richard L Thomas, Laura M Collins.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

New Diamond Point Pan Co<H J Kumberg Co.
Columbia Tr Co<de Rasman<Dickstein.
Davidson<Febash.
Rebhola<Flynn.
Chicago Varnish Co<Atherton.
Com'l Adv Assn<Mather.
Brassel Apuzzo & Co. (2.)
Moseson<Krugman.
Moorhouse<Lozier Mot
PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kenney<Nicholson.
Sime<5th Av Coach.
Laier<CNY.
Hanard<same.
Rugan<Underwood.
Levy<Baronet Realty.
Knoch<Std Ice Cream.
Clark<Ward Baking.
Bunschroen<Cen Union Gas Co.
Kleinfelder<Bronz
Highest number reached in regular order, 528.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.

Graham<Fox.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

Paul<Paul.
Chivers<Chivers.
Goetz<Goetz.
Gottlieb<Bakouth.
Schlosser<Montgomery Ward Co.
Winter<Winter.
Rappa<Silberman.
Lewis<Butcher (2.)
Chirson<Seelkamp.
Pollak<P W P Realty Co.
Barshafsky<Barshafsky.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

Krus<Krus.
Lewis<Elsenberg.
Chase<McSwearty.
Cornell Co<Graber, McNoble<Clarke.
Sleicher<Ecks.
Fay<Fay (2.)
Coyne & Delany Co<Gasner.
Palmer<Nelson.
Cullen<Saxey.
Foster<Foster.
Gehring<Gehring.
Cohen & Danowitz<Schnell Realty Co.
Godzikowski.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3802.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Jaycox, J.; Part VII., Kapper, J.

Schmitt<Reo Mot Car.
Goodman<Manhattan Co.
Valva<McKernan et al
Cohen<Warshavsky.
Purcell<Van Cott.
Friedman<C I & B RR
Bailey<Cas Co of Am.
Kennedy<Bruno.
Parker<CNY.
Parker<Nassau RR.
Zuckerman<Levine.
Feldman<B H RR.
Burton<Keenan.
Horowitz<Levy & Baird.
Kurz<Rosenblatt et al
Blatwas<CNY.
Morris<Hochman et al.
Friehlich<Pitts Motor Car Co.
Sundquist<Martin.
Barunswick<NYMunRy
Coutts<same.
Hazeleit<L I RR.

If marked ready, will be assigned for trial in their order as reached.

Chickering<B, Q Co & RR.
James<B H RR.
Tucker<Beggs et al.
Kidd<Davenport.
Lehman<Dinkel.
Foster<Foster.
Reynolds Co.
Franzblau<Schmitt.
Anson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Grossman<Steckler.
Mundon<B H RR.
Elliott<Nassau RR.
Mesirow<Weber et al.
Vitelli<B H RR.
Hotchkiss<same.
Hannigan<same.
Rabinowitz<Schults.
Acker<Beach.
Cronin<Sheinker.
Rosenblum<Atlantic Amusement Co.
Tepfer<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Glass<Thatcher & Glass Co.
Gibel<Leonhardt.
Kaufmann<N Y Press.
Cavanaugh<Singer.
Simpson<Schaefer Bwg Co.
Nadler<Perlman.
Baker<Schiller et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 577.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Jane Beatty,
Ellen McGraw,
Charles A. Hanly,
Frank West,
Ellen Singer,
David Schwartz,
Henrietta Schwartz,
Agnes O'Loughlin,
Emma King,
Oswald Michalk,
Johanna Klein.

Accounting of:
Adam Liebau,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Nikolaus Wohl,
George Ander,
Joel Aronson,
Ernst Fischer,
Elizabeth Ward,
Jacob Cooper,

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Page<Protzman.
Solomon<Nass El RR.
Henderson<Nass El R.
Dress<NY Cons RR.
Greenberg<B H RR.
Dougherty<Meiman.
Andrelini<Bell.
Arnold<Healey.
Palumbo<N Y Cons RR.
Neuman<same.
Braswell<Fritz.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

Samuels<Brown.
Buchanan<Houghton.
Condon<Condon.

Highest number reached on call, 320.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dorsett<Hauley.
Pettitte<N Y C & H R RR.
McAllister<McBride (2.)
Becker<same (2.)
Vermilyea<same (2.)
Lamb<City of Yonkers.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Buckhout<The Miller Tire Sales Co.
Shaw<Solomon, (2.)
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Meroney<NY C RR.
Spear<NY, NH & HRR.
Martonovitch<Port Chester Baking Co.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Colonia<NY C RR.
De Bruyoker<West Elec RR.
Morano<The Carpenter-Garlisch<NY C & H R RR.
Eskotter<Sens.
McTeigue<Yates.
De Pasquale<United Cigar Stores Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 477.

CONTRACT CALENDAR—Young, J.

St. John's School<Freeman.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Gerard, J.—At 10 A. M.

McCauley, an infant<C I & B RR Co.
Banks<Ericsson.
Wojciakowicz<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Duryea, an infant<Murray Hill Garage.

Remainder of calendar passed to first Monday of February, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1498.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York. In the Matter of ISAAC PEARSON and BARNET PEARSON, individually and trading as Pearson Bros., Bankrupts, No. 23759. To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold pursuant to an order of this Court dated January 18, 1917, under the direction of Oliver L. Goldsmith, Trustee in Bankruptcy, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 839 Broadway, New York City, on February 6, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of dresses, suits and coats, etc.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, January 23, 1917.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

ROSENBERG & BALL,
Attorneys for Trustee,
74 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,458.

Notice is given that ROBERT M. CUNNINGHAM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,008.

Notice is given that JOSEPH L. ROSENBERG, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why said composition should not be confirmed.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 54, e s, 44.8 ft s of 3d St, 22x70; Bernard and Rose Trusch to Rose Trusch, 242 Rutledge St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000; attorney, Samuel A. Langfur, 299 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, plot bounded on east by Broadway, on north and west by Riverside Drive, and on south by lands of V. E. Hays; Hy. Sheafer to Empire Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St; Jan. 12, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w s 93d St., runs w 173.4 x n 100.8 x e 73.4 x n 25 x e 100 to St. x s 125.5 to beginning; Louis M. Jones et al. to Nolava Realty Corp., 79 8th Av.; interest $805,000, all liens, Aug. 24, 1914; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose, 115 Broadway $1

CLINTON AV, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, 27x84; Millie Hartman to Theodor Szanna, 1,800 Clinton Av, mtg $5,250; attorneys, Hirsh, Hausman & Hirsh, 15 Broadway $100

FIRMOUNT PLACE, 716 s s, 26.9x95.8; Bernard Hahn, referee, to W. Rutgers Planten, at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., Jan. 23; attorneys, Holt, W. & G., 42 Broadway, $12,000

GLOVER ST, e s, 175 ft n of Lyon Av, 25x130; Adelaide C. Hiker to Maria Lang, 1,209 Beach Av, (2); attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $1

GRAND AV, w s, 320 ft s of 190th St, 20x100; Emma Nordlinger to Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, due as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 58th St $500

HAVEN AV, w s, 160 ft n from s g of 170th St, 25x103.3, Jan. 22; William C. Reebet to Frederick W. Smith, 48 Milburn Road, Hempstead, L. I., and another, executors of Charles M. Eger for Josephine Lange, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JEROME AV, e s, 368.5 ft n of 184th St, 25.8x38.2x21.8x36.11; Jonas Patelson to John H. Beckmann, 2,295 University Av, mtg $4,500, Oct. 9, 1916; attorney, John H. Beckmann, 2,295 University Av $100

LAFONTAINE AV, 25 ft n of Oak Trees Place, 25x95; Louise Elser to Laura Waldman, 81 Home St., Paterson, N. J., mtg $25,000, Jan. 20; attorney, A. Cronish, 200 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 1174, 184.3 ft s of 81st St, 25x100; Morris Halperin to Julius Geiger, 144 Lexington St, mtg $38,000, rerecorded from Oct. 5, 1916; attorney, H. Koppelman, 44 Rivington St $1

WASHINGTON AV, 604, w corner Charles Lane, 19.9x63.3x21x61, Albert Tuttle, trustee, to N. Y. State Realty & Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av., Jan. 15; attorney, N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co., 135 B'way $21,500

WEST END AV, e s, 80 ft n of 75th St, runs e 48.6 x n 5 x e 20.6 x n 20 x w 75 to Av. x s 25 to beginning; A. Lawton Mc-Elhone to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 B'way; interest $35,000, Jan. 23; attorney, Hy. R. Mygatt, 80 B'way $100

8TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, runs w 127.6 x n 58 x e 27.6 x n 1.8 x e 100 to avenue x s 56.4 to beginning; Croissie Realty Co. to Nolava Realty Corpn., 79 8th Av, mtg $1,400,000, all liens, Aug. 24, 1914; attorneys, Kellogg & Rose, 115 Broadway $1

8TH AV, 1, 415 ft s of 17th St, 25x100, partition sale Nov. 20; Harry M. Brigham to Margaret M. Long, 24 Judge St., Elmhurst, L. I., Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $25,250

62ND ST, 16 EAST, s s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Ferris J. Meigs and another, executors, to Lucia L. Birnie, 1,711 19th St, N. W., Washington, D. C., and another, Dec. 16; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Lucia L. M. Birnie to Irene D. Bruce, Rye, N. Y., Jan. 16; attorney, same $1

76TH ST, 55 West, n s, 60 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Wm. S. Farrow, 127 West 97th St., J., to Emma Pinneo, 170 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 23; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway $4,900

155TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Frank Perkins, referee, to Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, Jan. 11; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St $13,800

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV B, 76, n w corner of 5th St, 24.3x100, Jan. 24; Joseph Spivack to Mercantile Paper Products Co., 24 Grove St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; principal and interest $41,700.

DEGECOMBE AV, 187, w s, 459 ft s of 145th St, 10x100, Jan. 24; Catherine C. Glasser to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $5,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 160 ft n from s g of 170th St, 25x103.3, Jan. 22; William C. Reebet to Frederick W. Smith, 48 Milburn Road, Hempstead, L. I., and another, executors of Charles M. Eger for Josephine Lange, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

THOMPSON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Houston St, 22.8x100, Jan. 24; Joseph Spektorsky to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 2 years, addition to two prior mtgs aggregating $70,000; attorneys, McGuire & Chambers St $2,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 108, s w s, 101 ft w of 6th Av, Jan. 24; James F. Navoni and another to Bartow S. Weeks, 240 West 73d St, trustee, due May 29, 1920, prior mtg $7,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

87TH AV, w s, 115 ft n of 17th St, 23x100, Jan. 24; Margaret M. Long to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, interest as per bond $1,050

65TH ST, 16 East, s s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5, Jan. 16; E. D. Douglas to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $35,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 16; same to Lucia L. M. Birnie at Washington, D. C., due Jan. 24, 1920; interest $35,000; attorney, William P. Allen, 11 Wall St $10,000

76TH ST, 55 West, n s, 60 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, Jan. 23; William E. Farrow to Mary Crowley, 25 West 88th

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important Times Square deal was closed here yesterday in the purchase by Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, of the property at 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, one door east of the Hotel Knickerbocker. On this site Mr. Bush is now erecting a twenty-nine-story commercial hotel and exhibition building. He leased the property last Summer from John Hodge of Zanesville, Ohio, for twenty-one years with two renewals and he has now purchased the fee in this property.

The plot fronts 50 feet on Forty-second Street, and includes the parcel at 135 West Forty-first Street, twenty-five feet. The adjoining plot at 133 was purchased a few weeks ago by Mr. Bush from William Lustgarten, soon after the latter bought it from John Martin for about $100,000.

A Total of $312,750 for Mandel Property at First Day's Sale.

Yesterday's offerings of the realty holdings of Adolf Mandel, the defunct east side banker, whose properties have been in the hands of the Banking Department in bankruptcy proceedings since 1914, attracted an audience of about 800 prospective purchasers to the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street. The sale was held at the stand of Joseph P. Day, who sold the property by order of the United States District Court.

The bidding, while spirited, brought extremely low prices, but it is understood the court will sanction the bids. The properties offered consisted of tenements and apartment houses in Manhattan and Brooklyn and vacant tracts in Queens and Nassau Counties. Today's sale, will conclude the Mendel offerings.

Yesterday's results follow: Northwest corner of Suffolk and Broome Streets, a six-story brick loft building, 25 by 52.6, to L. Lesser, for $25,000; 198 Broome Street, six-story brick loft building, 25 by 59.11, to Nathan Lesser, for $17,850; 1220 Suffolk Street, five-story brick tenement, 24 by 75, to S. Reitman for $23,300; 156 Rivington Street, four-story brick tenement, 23 by 100, to I. Goldberg and N. Shapanka for $20,300; 812 and 814 East Ninety-eighth Street, one-story frame building, 50 by 100.11, to Aetna Mortgage Company for $10,250; 202 East 100th Street, five-story brick tenement, 25 by 100.11, to L. Lesser, for $16,500; southeast corner Lexington Avenue and 118th Street, three six-story brick dwellings and one four-story dwelling, 100.11 by 93, to Benjamin Dorman for $56,750; 646 and 648 Lenox Avenue, two-story brick tenement, 50 by 85, to S. A. Singer, $44,700; southwest corner Manhattan Avenue and Scholes Street, Brooklyn, a four-story and three-story frame tenement, 25 by 100, to B. Dorman for $17,600; Hunter Avenue and Radde Street, Brooklyn, a plot 125 by 70.10, to J. M. Thorn for $21,700; Duhl Farm Rookaway Road, Queens, 11½ acres, to Bonn Brothers for $14,250; Hoos Farm, Old South Road, Queens, 9 acres, to Joseph Hines for $8,500; Jaeger Farm, Old South Road, Queens, three-quarters of an acre, to Fred Jaeger for $500; Barnes Farm, Rockaway Road, Queens, 80 acres, to Kings County Holding Company, $35,500; two lots in Hempstead, 20 by 100 each, to Clarence Kline, $250.

Sheafer Property Recently Purchased by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Transferred.

The Sheafer property on Broadway and Riverside Drive recently purchased by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with the C. K. G. Billings and Hays estates adjoining, was transferred yesterday to the Empire Mortgage Company, 46 Cedar Street, representing Mr. Rockefeller.

The Hays property was transferred about ten days ago, and title to the Billings property, known as Tryon Hall, will pass today to the same company.

In the Billings tract, which is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $1,240,000, there are about 350 lots, and there are about 528 in the Hays and Sheafer properties, which have a combined assessed valuation of $1,200,000.

New Company Buys West End Avenue Apartment.

The New Century, a nine-story apartment house, occupying a plot 100 by 102.2, on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, has been sold by the William B. Franke Realty Company to a recently formed 401 West End Avenue Company. Babbage & Saunders represented the sellers as attorneys.

Quick Resale of the Rockefeller Block.

The buyer of 30 West Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, sold Tuesday by the Helen F. Aitken estate, has resold the property to a builder, who will remodel it as a bachelor apartment house.

The structure occupies a lot 22.6 by 100 feet, midway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and is just west of the Rockefeller holdings. William A. White & Sons, who negotiated both sales, announced yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller had no connection with either transaction.

Investors Buying Tenements.

William H. Archibald sold for the Kaiser estate the two five-story tenements 334 and 336 West Fifty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.5. The purchaser will make extensive renovations and hold for investment.

William J. Roome & Co. sold 763 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 18 by 75, adjoining the southwest corner of Forty-first Street, to Gustav E. Kappler, who conducts a business on the premises.

Bronx Sales.

Henry Schwiebert sold for the 173d Street Realty Company, Incorporated, Aaron Miller, President, to a client for investment, the recently completed apartment house at the northwest corner of Grand Boulevard and 192d Street. The building occupies a plot 70 by 110 front.

Hugo Wabat sold a half block front on the north side of 205th Street between Wallace and Bronxwood Avenues, adjacent to the residential section of Bronxwood Park, to a builder.

Samuel Cowan 1,020 Washington Avenue, has sold a six-story apartment, with stores, on a plot 50 by 90 feet, for the Academy Contsruction Company to an investor.

Cahn & Pittman purchased 3,890 Third Avenue, a four-story triple flat, with two stores, on a lot 27 by 100, from the Absar Realty Company. Fred Oppenheimer was the broker.

Brooklyn.

A $50,000 investment purchase in the Park Slope section was reported yesterday by the McInerny-Klinch Realty Company, who sold to John F. Rugen for the Paquita Realty Company the "Regina," a four-story apartment house on the south side of Twelfth Street, 297 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The structure occupies a plot 50 by 100 and is fully rented.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold, builder and operator, purchased the northwest corner of Bedford Place and Atlantic Avenue as a site for a one-story garage.

Long Island.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Glens Falls Trust Company six plots on Hathaway Drive, three plots on Colvin Drive, one plot on Fenimore Place, one plot on Colonial Avenue, and one plot on Hawthorne Road at Nassau Haven, a new development at Hyde Park, L. I., to Edwin Sweet and Frank E. Barmore. The purchasers are to start at once the erection of several houses.

Realty Notes.

William E. Farrow is the buyer of 55 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently by William S. Harris.

Wetmore & Atwood have placed for the Valhalla Corporation three mortgages of $36,000 each on the new buildings recently completed on the west side of College Avenue, 95 feet south of 169th Street.

The Greater New York Brick Company is the purchaser of waterfront property at Coney Island Creek and West Eighteenth Street, Coney Island, reported sold a few weeks ago by Joseph P. Day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

95th St, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 18.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against M. M. Levien et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $16,-028.56; taxes, &c., $900; adjourned to Jan. 31.

101st St, 7 West, n s, 187 ft w of Central Park West, 38x100.11, five-story tenement; Eversley Childs against Wilmore Realty Co. et al.; E. E. Mercelis, attorney; due, $15,472; taxes, &c., $3,489; to the plaintiff for $37,250.

By Henry Brady.

West St, 423, e s, 40.3 ft s of 11th St, 23.7x 89, five-story building with stores; J. M. O'Brien and another, trustees, against W. P. Fogarty et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; due, $23,708.53; taxes, &c., $2,131.40; to John A. Irish for $23,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Lincoln Av, 141 to 153, n w corner of 134th St, 125x100, seven four-story buildings; also Lincoln Av, 146 and 148, e s, 75 ft n of 134th St, three and four story buildings; Broadway Savings Institution against F. A. Shepherd et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $47,604.65; taxes, &c., $5,901.17; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pelham Av, e s, 42.8 ft w of Arthur Av, 50x 108; J. E. L. Beals, trustee, against Isabella Freedman; Roe & H., attorneys; due, $8,745.73; taxes, &c., $1,022; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bryant Av, 1,514, e s, 40 ft n of 172d St, 20x100, three-story flat; Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County, as trustee, against Goodwin Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $8,098.69; taxes, &c., $598.30; to the Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $7,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

3d Av, 3,339 to 3,347, n w corner of 165th St, 88.5x77.4x88x97, five two-story frame houses; Broadway Savings Institution against L. A. Irving et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $17,096.81; taxes, &c., $3,-129.55; to Thomas Regan for $22,000.

175th St, 241 East, n s, 100 ft w of Topping Av, 25x101.8x irregular, two-story frame house; M. J. Becker against M. E. Gargan and another; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $7,511.53; taxes, &c., $180.12; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

65th St, 310 to 316 West, to a three-story stable and garage; Thomas and Buckley Hod Elevator Co., premises, owner; G. H. Harlacher, 451 East 144th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

173d St, 456, to a three-story brick garage, 45x90; Mrs. Margaret Shine, 305 East 141st St, owner; John P. Rowland, 2,526 Webster Av., architect; cost, $20,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 85.6 ft w of Waverly Place, 32x70.1x irregular; Elizabeth S. Burrill against Citizens Investing Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Worcester, Williams & Saxe.

2D AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 50x80, 4 sty active; Virginia G. Mack against Smith et al. against Harry Schuster et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

7TH AV, 45; Harriet S. Scott against Charles F. Rogeman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

9TH AV, 573 and 575; Isidor Frank against Rachel Lederer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Rogers.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 127.2 ft n of 177th St, 25x61.6x irregular; Henry S. Trenchard against H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

BROOK AV, e s, 62.7 ft n of 139th St, 37.6x 107.1; Sigmund Beutlinger against Lucymore Realty Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

FOX ST, w s, 300 ft n of Longwood Av, 34.4x100; Emanuel Lehman against Finance Operating Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Gottlieb.

HUGHES AV, s e corner of 186th St, 25x 87.6; Isabella Hart against Patrick S. Treacy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Wechsler.

HUGHES AV, e s, 25 ft s of 186th St, 25x 87.6; Sara Leon against Patrick S. Treacy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Wechsler.

LOTS 164 and 165, map 426, 24th Ward; Mary M. Argersinger against Emelie Ochsner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

NELSON AV, w s, 150 ft s of Brandt Place, 37.6x100; David Stuart Dodge et al., as trustees, against Mary C. Havens et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

65TH ST, 902 East; City Real Estate Co. against David Robinson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

199TH ST, s e cor of Bronxwood Av, 100x149.9; E. M. Houghtaling, Inc., against Peerless American Products Co., Inc., et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

617-619 WEST 46TH ST.,

Near New Long Piers.
PLOT 50x100.
Suitable for
Garage Warehouse or Factory
Price Reasonable. Brokers Protected.
FOLSOM BROS., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS—Garage Sites.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON
1 WEST 34 STREET

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A LITTLE BEAUTY

Typical colonial home just offered for sale in the best part of the Pelhams, on well shaded plot 100x125. Business change compels tenant to vacate February 1st. Living room 23x15; French gray decoration, faultless colonial mantle and fireplace; glassed-in porch. Blue and white semi-dining room; good pantries; broad staircase. Four chambers on 2nd floor; main bedroom 16x14, with private bath and shower; 2nd bath convenient to chambers. Balcony, porch, back stairs; maid's room with lavatory and toilet. Interior woodwork white; quartered oak floors; heated throughout. Price $16,500. 1st mortgage $9,000. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK, PHONE 3400.

SPECIALISTS IN
Westchester and Nearby Connecticut PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SHORE ACRES
ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,950; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498.

10 ACRES, COLONIAL DWELLING

All modern conveniences; three baths; magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; near station; easy commuting distance; exceptional bargain; easy terms.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d Street, N. Y.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS

For Sale or Rent—Nine-room Colonial house; all modern improvements, including gas; plot 112x150; high elevation; price $11,000. A. Reiner, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Telephone—Beekman 4500.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES

Bargains—$300 Cash—$30 Monthly

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500.
SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

HOUSE-HUNTING?

Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 Rooms, for sale on rent money terms.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
2176 66th St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room; full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing; excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. FISHER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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$35 LOTS

Every lot high, dry and healthy; near trolley and main road, to large town of 10,000 population; churches, schools, stores. Finest soil for investment or homesite.
$5 Down—$1 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
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A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $16,000 on easy payments; permanent loan if desired; private privileges. Particulars upon request.
Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 63M—Great Neck.

Chicken & Vegetable Farm, $1,800

Fine high location, best soil for poultry and truck farming, house and outbuilding, in good condition, ready to move in, 2 porches, magnificent view, town of 10,000, produce can be sold right in town, near station and trolley to Harbor; boating, bathing and fishing; stores, schools, churches; owner will sell this small farm to a good responsible party on a small cash payment and $12 monthly. Hour out, guaranteed title. If interested write for further information. K Box 281 Times Downtown.

NASSAU HAVEN,
AT HYDE PARK, L. I.

Six beautiful houses at prices ranging from $3,500 to $5,500, in this wonderful new development.
32 minutes from Pennsylvania Tunnel.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
Country Life Exposition,
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Waterfront Estate Bargain

Magnificent estate, 40 acres, 2,000 feet Peconic Bay frontage, high, dry, delightful landscape; residence 15 rooms, 3 baths, garage, excellent neighborhood; $30,000; terms; bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

Handsome 7 Room Cottage

Fully improved and decorated, gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat, all light, large, airy rooms, modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; month's rent free to good party. P., 277 Times Downtown.

To Settle Undivided Interests.

North Shore property, comfortable, attractive home, 9 rooms, improvements; 4 acres ground; fine old shade trees and garden; in quaint village close to water; $7,000; terms to balance for some one. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

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UPPER PALISADES GRAY CRAGS

A complete estate of 70 acres or less acreage, on the Palisade Boulevard north of Alpine, N. J., with a wide frontage on the edge of the Palisades, 500 feet above the river, commanding a superb view up and down the Hudson and over Westchester County and Long Island. The house grounds east of the Boulevard consist of well-kept grounds with fine shade trees and unusual shrubs and flower gardens. The residence is a substantially built of stone on the first story and shingled above, and contains 10 master bedrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, electric and gas light, steam and hot water heat, with many open fireplaces and an adequate water supply. A fine stone stable and garage, gardener's cottage and vegetable gardens. The property west of the Boulevard has farmer's house, ample barns and farm buildings, with large farm gardens and ample pasturage. The property can be reached by automobile over Fort Lee Ferry or Dyckman Street Ferry, being about six miles from the latter, or by the Northern Railroad to Tenafly or Closter, respectively five and four miles distant.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. SCOTT.
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Price $5,500. Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.
This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
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Room 518, 1,328 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE HOME

Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, &c. Terms to suit. Full particulars.
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Gentleman's Farm!

A beautiful property, 135 acres, in full operation, completely stocked and equipped; choice cattle. In Princeton section; details, photographs, price of
HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 W. 34th St.

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'In the Berkshires' (Elevation 900 ft.) Litchfield County, Conn.
Gentleman's Farm, 120 Acres,

with private lake, large dwelling, barns and outbuildings, all in fine condition; will sell at bargain or trade for Brooklyn residence. HENRY W. ACKERSON, Owner, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

THERE'S A FOUR ACRE LAKE,

a fine, big stream and a thoroughly modernized house, three baths, vapor heat, &c.; 27 acres; garage for three cars, tennis courts, poultry houses, &c., fine big shade trees, orchard, at Westport, only $18,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5 East 53d St.

JUST OFF 5TH AVE.
IDEAL BUSINESS LOCATION
STORE

off street, 23 x 81, with every improvement. Rental $3,600. Caretaker on premises.

39 EAST 19TH ST.

An attractive 25-ft. Store and Basement; sidewalk elevator, fine order. Immediate possession; excellent business location.
Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

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Between 24th & 25th Sts.

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15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

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Attractive Dwelling

11 large rooms and 3 baths; hollow tile and stucco construction; roof of Spanish tile. Reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new Houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also Villa Plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:03 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:06, 5:19, 5:33 P. M. &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:13, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS BUILDING
2 Rector Street
FOR RENT MAY 1st, 1917

The entire ground floor space, approximately 15,000 square feet, suitable for banking, transportation or general offices.

Handsomely Equipped—Fireproof Vault
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad Stations in building.
One block from Broadway and Lenox Avenue Subway.
The B. R. T. and Interborough Lexington Avenue Subways, now in course of construction, will have stations on both Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, fronting building.
Floor plans furnished on application.
Apply to your own broker. Write or 'phone
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Bustling section, right location for live business men. Several spacious stores. See them. To agent, Fordham Bldg. Co., Wedgewood Comp. 2255 Webster Ave.
SUITABLE ANY BUSINESS

Full Office Service, $20

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At Subway Entrance.
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Panmure Arms

593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.

Finest part of New York's high-class apartment section. Due to unavoidable circumstances, we have one apartment to lease.

8 ROOMS TWO BATHS

Facing Best Part of Drive.
LIVING ROOM, 20 x 18
OTHER ROOMS IN PROPORTION.
Absolutely the finest apartment available on the West Side. Must be seen to be appreciated.
CONCESSIONS TILL OCTOBER FIRST.
Apply Representative on Premises, or
KEMPE & CO., 87th St. & B'way Schuyler—5610.

The HILCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,600
450 WEST END AVE

541 W. 113th St. CATHEDRAL COURT.

Near Broadway and 2 subway stations.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7 Rooms (2 Baths), $1,100
Supt., or A. Brandstein, Harlem 1818.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

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Just Completed. TIEBOUT COURT APTS.
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SOUTH OF 184TH ST.
3-4 Rooms. All improvements.
Moderate Rentals.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3-5-6 Rooms, $25-$35-$45.
Class of tenants restricted.

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I have $30,000 to divide up for good Bronx mortgages at 5 per cent. Charles A. Laumeister, 420 East 161st.

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All kinds of country and city property for sale or rent; also dwellings, business property and apartments; ask for particulars. Sharp & Co., 231 West 99th St.

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For Sale or Rent.
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WATER FRONT,
on East River, downtown Manhattan; splendid plot for sale; easy terms; possession.
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Would you pay $9,000 for Manhattan property which shows more than 5 per cent. net on $11,500? Address Mrs. L. L. Mills, 936 West End Av., N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 PER MONTH, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new 6-room, all-year home; equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near water front; title guaranteed. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 144 Cort.

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SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

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REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

The Hastings Homes Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, offer in beautiful River View Manor, to rent or sale, houses of various sizes, building plots with magnificent views and all improvements, as low as $1,000.

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PAY FOR YOUR HOME.
Best financial plan explained by Country Home League. No 40 West 32d St., Dept. Z. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

$300 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J., and Carchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 8-room bungalow in a pretty north shore town; all rooms are nicely finished, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, modern kitchen and bath, spacious veranda overlooking country; few minutes from station and harbor; easy terms; photo and further information on request. Welch, Box 281 Times Downtown.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables, near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 8 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley and 40 minutes from city, in fine restricted locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars. B Bungalow Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 243 West 34th St., New York.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY BRADY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Thursday, January 25th, 12:15 at 12 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 290 Water Street (Cold Storage Warehouse), about 1425 pounds of Sea Bass. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.
ALFRED E. SMITH, Sheriff.
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REAL ESTATE.
Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 606, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

LONG BEACH.—Corner Riverside Boulevard, five lots offered at sacrifice. P 117 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; English all year home near the water; plot 100 by 150 feet; fine old trees; superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elev. 500 ft.; house is new, has 25 ft. living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, huge open fireplace, large central hall through centre of house, dining room, pantry, kitchen first floor; six fine master bedchambers and billiard room; 2 tiled baths, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; every city improvement—schools, churches, golf, country club, stores; only 49 min. on train; ex. service. For appointment to see property write Owner, Box 298 Times Downtown.

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In New York and New Jersey.
Full information at either office.
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120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7713.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

MONTCLAIR.—New home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 5 bedrooms, sleeping porch, solarium; modern appointments; garage; choice and accessible location; price $9,500. Apply
FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR COMPANY.

Stocked dairy farm, 97 acres; 36 acres alfalfa which alone yield 10% on price; buildings worth $7,500; $8,500 includes live stock, machinery, wagons, and tools. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Dutch Colonial residence, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; every appointment; $7,250. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. (Ph. 675 Mtc.)

Montclair.—Central residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; price $13,500; modern residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, for rent, $900 per annum. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN BEAUTIFUL DUBLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

100 acres of land, magnificent mountain view, 300,000 ft. standing timber, fine water supply; new 4-room shack in pine woods; 7-room bungalow on high hill; also large house, 11 rooms, wide piazzas, bathrooms, fireplaces in both; farm house, icehouse, hen houses, stable; apples, cherries, pears; exclusive Summer colony; cost $17,000; will immediately sell for $7,000 to settle estate. Apply to D. M. White & Co., Peterborough, New Hampshire.

HOTEL SITE FOR SALE
in town where hotel is much needed; sulphur spring, good-sized pine grove, and site overlooking Franconia Mts. and Connecticut Valley are included. Direct route between N. Y. C. and White Mountains. Further particulars inquire A. I. Atkinson, Newbury, Vermont.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I will take your lots in exchange for a cozy little detached home on lot 25x125, 7 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, electric light and gas, stone foundation, heat; small payment down, balance same as rent; on new dual subway and two trolleys; fare 5c. "Act Quick," Box P 875 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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Architects' client desires plot in East Harlem, at least 75x100; unrestricted purpose. Box 65, 1,121 3d Av.

Four bedroom house wanted, in suburbs; $50 monthly; stable or garage. Post Office Box 1,755, New York City.

Want farm, house, outbuildings, &c., near city and depot; all particulars and terms. S. T., Box 84, Station L, Brooklyn P. O.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices to sublet; two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; rental about half original lease. Upstairs Realty Co., 2031 10th Av., Long Island City. 2771 Astoria.

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Use of desk, $5; newly furnished private offices, $20 to $50; switchboard telephone service; mail privilege.
300 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

242-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light rent reasonable.
Superintendent on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

26-32 West 17th St.,
Sprinkler System, Low Insurance,
Large Store and Basement
Lofts, and Half Loft.
Estate of Philip Braender, 315 4th Av.

18 WEST 57TH STREET.
A four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 25x100.5 for a term of years.
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SHOWROOM AND OFFICE SPACE.
Exceptional north and west light.

To lease on long terms, corner store, on prominent avenue; excellent location for a responsible drug concern. F. Hollender & Son, 123 Lafayette St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. C. H. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 6064 Rector

Loft, one flight, suitable for lawyers, architects, engravers, distribution stations, &c., 148 East 57th St.

Loft, one flight, light manufacturing, suitable for tailors, millinery, electricians. 148 East 57th St.

Half large office, best location in Woolworth Building, for rent. R 308 Times Downtown.

Studio, furnished or unfurnished. 231 West 4th St., corner 10th St. Gillespie.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Part of office or desk room, with full privileges, in downtown district. Mr. Malaver, 3,120 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 19 EAST.—Beautif

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

93D, 308 WEST.—Homelike, large room; elevator; electricity, telephone; subway; gentlemen. McIntyre.

97TH, 350 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable two; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunsmann.

100TH, 233 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms, twin beds; private baths; also housekeeping rooms; steam; $4-$15.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Ideal bedroom, for one or two men; also smaller room; conveniences; absolutely clean. Beidler.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive outside room in moderate elevator apartment; kitchen privilege; business woman. Apt. 51.

118TH, 621 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large front room in private dwelling, with or without bath, furnished in antique mahogany; open fireplace; breakfast served if desired.

118TH, 502 WEST.—Large corner room; southeastern exposure; gentlemen. Mrs. Boos.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Apartment 34, beautiful adjoining front rooms for one or two.

122D, 509 WEST.—Single or double room; women only; use kitchen. Soudant.

124TH, 537 WEST, (Broadway.)—Bachelor accommodation in modern apartment; $2.50 to $3.50. Karlson.

151ST AND BROADWAY, (Northold.)—Young American couple offer choice outside room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; exceptional conveniences. Apartment 2B.

117TH ST., 509 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Furnished outside room; steam; electricity; bath. Schmidt.

BROADWAY, 2,020; (60th St.)—Couple having beautiful apt. would rent charming room adjoining bath to refined gentleman; $10. Railing, 6314 Col.

BROADWAY, 2,728.—Two nice, sunny connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast optional; 'phone, Borgen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Unusually attractive six-room apartment sublet; piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs throughout.

WEST END AV., 604, (near 32d St.)—One block to subway; new, handsomely furnished, large rooms; twin beds; smaller rooms; references.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful double, single rooms; bath adjoining; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 20 WEST.—Parlor floor; will furnish; physician; references. Caretaker, 6 West 82d.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor apartment, one, two rooms; private bath, maid service.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined Jewish young man wants neat room with private bath with congenial family, with or without meals, within reasonable distance from Battery Place; references exchanged. A 337 Times Downtown.

DESIRE medium sized, comfortably heated room; state most reasonable terms, otherwise not considered; boarding, rooming house please don't answer; references given, required. P 109 Times.

WANTED in private family, outside, 60th, near subway, nice room and breakfasts and dinners; no boarding house; not over $60 month; clean, respectable woman; references exchanged. Phone Riverside 4238.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN.—A small room, private family, quiet vicinity, west. P 175 Times.

COUPLE desire room, $8-$10, west side, 70th-95th; particulars. T 149 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; references.

West Side.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; private bath; also table guest.

72D, 814 WEST.—Suite with bath; single room; table supplied from owner's farm.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large and small room, with private bath; ideal location.

73D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large double front room, with board, for two persons; unique apartment; inspection invited; table guests solicited, $5 and $6 weekly.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable vacancy; southern exposure; American family home table.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front square room, other rooms; references exchanged.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with, without bath; single room; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite in rose color, private bath; single room, running water; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-116 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; ideal room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—All new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, balanced meals; references exchanged.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 316 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; TABLE A SPECIALTY.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, unexpectedly vacated, in exclusive house; electricity; excellent table; reference; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Double and single rooms; home cooking; table boarders accommodated; reasonable.

102D, 249 WEST.—Comfortable room; high-class house; excellent table board. Riverside 6343.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny, homelike front room; superior table; 'phone, Jankzes.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN. —DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, Southwest Corner Central Park, Fifty Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 and $2 daily. Write, 'phone, or call. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

BOARD WANTED.

COUPLE desire board, $20, west side, 70th-90th; give particulars. T 148 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Invalids, convalescents, chronic cases; homelike, ideal; near N. Y. Booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, (25,) confidential assistant, educated, refined, diplomatic, tactful, competent, knows up-to-date office methods, seeks situation any capacity; references; Christian; $18. P 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut, 4 years' real estate insurance, mechanical experience; not afraid hard work; operate all machines; exceptionally neat; quick grasping ideas; $15. R 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long, valuable experience; efficient, intelligent, initiative, responsible, conscientious, nice appearance; desirable employe; excellent references; $18. P 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, PRIVATE SECRETARY; executive ability; well educated; accustomed to handling large volume correspondence; 4 years' experience; references; $18. L. S., 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, well educated, excellent business training, initiative, personality; also excellent bookkeeper. F. W., General Delivery, Stapleton, S. I.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Versatile American gentlewoman; broad experience; competent, adaptable; $20. Telephone Rector 1648. Room 1,945, 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, telephone operator; years' experience; good speller, grammarian; high school education; $10. P 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and thoroughly experienced; familiar with all office work; neat appearance; intelligent worker; $15. R 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Assistant.—Christian; rapid, accurate; good speller and grammarian. R 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Wellesley graduate; commercial experience; $20. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; two years' experience; rapid, accurate; $12. K 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; long experience; rapid and accurate; intelligent worker; $18. R 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. R 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires manuscript, scenario work; hour or folio; reasonable. R 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, experienced, good worker, seeks good position; $15. Miss Jeanette, 863 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; efficient, refined; salary $18. Miss S., 2,481 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Half day; efficient; French; good sewer. Address H. P., Teachers College, Columbia University.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other South Carolina supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.;) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE YOUNG MAN, (25,) possessing tact, initiative, and business experience, desires position offering to learn business; expert accountant, good appearance, financially responsible; future rather than immediate remuneration. R 334 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like bank; morning, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, 29 years of age, college and accounting school graduate, passed three parts of C. P. A. examination, eight years' practical bookkeeping and accounting experience, wants position with C. P. A. K 48 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, (30,) college graduate, Pace graduate, two years with C. P. A., passed State exams; experienced closing books, final statements, auditing; immediately available for C. P. A. office. Box K 75 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,803. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 10 years' experience cost accountant, auditor; age 33. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER. — VALUABLE EXPERIENCE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. R 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

I am a good stenographer with natural aptitude for advertising work; age 25. Can you give me a job? P 163 Times.

AMERICAN, AGE 35, WITH 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS SELLING AGENT FOR PROMINENT ENGLISH MANUFACTURES, OPEN TO NEGOTIATE WITH LARGE CONCERN DESIROUS OF ENGAGING A REPRESENTATIVE WHO IS AN ALL-AROUND BUSINESS MAN WITH ADVANCED TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE; PARTY HAS TRAVELED ALL THROUGH UNITED STATES AND CANADA. ADDRESS E 424 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT to busy man; age 35; capable of handling large amount of detail work; investigate, systematize, or ferret out data; broad experience; adapt myself to new duties quickly. Schmidt, 548 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk, young man, (20,) quick, accurate, energetic, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. R 308 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Exceptionally neat penman; good address; excellent references; $12. C. M., 45 Times.

ATTORNEY, Superintendent, and Manager of unusual executive ability, wide insurance experience, desires permanent connection assuring recognition according to results secured. R 270 Times Downtown.

AT HOTEL MANAGER, (40,) wants position, Henry 720 West 181st. Phone St. Nicholas 9843. 225 Viele Av. Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with thorough knowledge double entry bookkeeping; eight years' experience; neat, refined; Christian; salary secondary consideration. P 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (24,) 7 years' experience; capable assuming control accounts, trial balances; excellent references; salary $25. R 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires position in spare time; trial balance, financial statements, bookkeeping for firms not employing bookkeepers. K 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) financial statements; knowledge of stenography, typewriting; take charge office, and factory selling experience; $20. K 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 26; thoroughly experienced in the above capacities as well as able assistant to executive. R 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) expert modern methods, long experience, desires permanent connection. Ruban Cantor, 605 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, experienced, good correspondent, seeks permanent position; salary $20. R 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, capable, educated Christian, 24; salary $20. C. F., 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, (23,) five years' general experience; best references. R 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—19 years' experience, desires situation. D. E. F., 418 West 22d St., city.

BUTLER.—Japanese boy wishes position as butler in country. Aoki, 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) American, desires position private party; good driver and mechanic; 12 years' experience; excellent references. F. W. Peets, 400 West 57th St. Tel. 8304 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful, very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely honest, sober man; city or country; best personal references. A. Carroll, 260 West 38th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years experience, wants good position; references. Write A. Heggemey, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, 'Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Mercedes, Benz. Reynolds; German, married, many years' experience; four years in this country; first-class reference. William L., 490 Columbus Av.

CLERK.—Age 20, knowledge stenography; good penman. Lerman, 456 E. 186th St.

COLLEGE MAN, 27 years old, desires position as accountant with firm where hard work and loyal service will be appreciated; references. R 262 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Wanted by educated and entertaining young man, position as companion or secretary to busy or aged man or woman; will travel. P 172 Times.

CREDIT MAN.

Young man, experienced in credits, collections, and correspondence, with knowledge of advertising, seeks opportunity; highest references. K 63 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural draftsman desires position in design preliminary sketches, perspectives. P 114 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

I am a young man of 30, successful in doing things thoroughly; my legal experience particularly fits me to deal with financial, real estate, insurance, and commercial matters. I am now engaged and am kept in touch with influential men both in public and commercial circles. Salary to start, $75 weekly. R 328 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, (31,) proved managerial ability, seeks broader connection; college education, capable, responsible, own initiative, with satisfying references. Z 282 Times Annex.

CARPENTER. — First-class carpenter and architect wishes position, preferably as foreman or Superintendent; experienced. Address K 78 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

LAWYER, admitted eight years, wishes confidential position, where tact, sound judgment, integrity, and legal training are essential; references, bond. R 309 Times Downtown.

MR. MANUFACTURER.

Young man, intelligent, aggressive, convincing salesman; records exceptional; familiar with druggists', housefurnishing, and grocery trade. E K., 175 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Boy wishes position at general office work; downtown preferred. R 300 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Man, 33, nice appearance, desires position as private secretary. Box R. B., 104 East 14th St.

SALESMAN, EXPERT,

age 31, excellent address, education, ten years' success with two large corporations, now considering offers from high-grade concerns in need of first quality representative. R 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants boys' clothing, popular priced line, for New England; commission basis. Write, phone, or call Mr. Casper Aronson, Hotel Imperial, 32d and Broadway.

SALESMAN. — YOUNG MAN 10 YEARS' ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE, MACHINES AND AUTOMOBILES. R 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, 37, experienced road and city, wants connection; references. R 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, going South next Wednesday is looking for side line. R 160 Times.

SECRETARY and confidential man, Columbia graduate, (25;) able correspondent, experienced stenographer; understands accounts; familiar with research methods. A. L., 293 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Gentleman wishes position, able to take care of all business matters of some retired gentleman, is educated and refined; best references; will travel. P 170 Times.

SECRETARY.

An unusually equipped, experienced stenographer, correspondent; college education; excellent credentials. P 157 Times.

SPANIARD, 22, some knowledge of English and French, four years' experience in banking office, wishes position; no objection to small salary. P 158 Times.

SPANISH MAN wishes steady position any factory of ammunition plant; have good experience. P 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

TO ANY ONE ABLE TO USE SERVICES OF THE QUALITY I DISPENSE I REPRESENT THE BEST POSSIBLE INVESTMENT; AM OF VALUABLE ASSISTANCE WHERE HONESTY, DEPENDABILITY AND EFFICIENCY COUNT; AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER; EXPERIENCED; POSSESS UNLIMITED ABILITY, EXCEPTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, KEEN JUDGMENT, AND A TACTFUL SENSE OF HONOR; FOR ALL-AROUND ABILITY AND USEFULNESS THERE ISN'T A MAN BETTER QUALIFIED; IF INTERESTED, WRITE TO ME AND I WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVE ALL I SAY. R 317 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Knowledge bookkeeping; 25; ten years' versatile training; seven years with one concern; experienced financing, selling, advertising; willing to start in any capacity where initiative wins promotion. K 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, knowledge bookkeeping; 7 years' experience; advertising, banking; Christian, 23; highly recommended; appearance, intelligence, personality, and initiative; $18-$20. Industrious. R 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; clean-cut, educated Christian, with several years' experience; first-class references; $22. L., 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) experienced, efficient, desires position with manufacturing concern. P 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class man wants night work; after 4 P. M. Hughes, R 293 Times Downtown.

STUDENT, 18, desires position, stenographer or otherwise, afternoon, evening; experienced. P 165 Times.

SWISS, (28,) with South American experience; knowing English, Spanish, French and German; experienced bookkeeper, desire position. P 171 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 18 years' experience commercial and railroad traffic; aggressive and capable executive; desirous of locating with mercantile or industrial concern. R 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with 18 years' office and practical printing experience, familiar with paper, commercial art work, engraving, typographical, proofreading, printing, binding, costs, creative ability, compiling of catalogues, booklets, folders, seeks position in advertising or purchasing department where this knowledge will be valuable. R 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) American Protestant, married, well educated and of good habits, desires to connect with bond or commercial paper house or banking institution; for last nine years with corporation as credit manager; possesses selling and executive ability. P 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, 28, eight years' experience in Mexico in bookkeeper, office manager mining industry, desires connect with large export house; speaks and writes Spanish perfectly; capable taking charge export department; excellent Spanish correspondent. K 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN who has had 5 years' experience railroad work, (engineering and passenger departments,) traveled United States, Canada, Mexico, wants position with firm, family, or individual; bonding house reference or out-of-State reference. K 73 Times.

YOUNG SPANIARD, 10 years' experience in dry goods business and general office work, now employed, with export house, desires position with reliable firm; best references. 292 Times. 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) intelligent and ambitious, who is inclined to salesmanship, desires position with opportunity to learn business; personal references if required. R 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced stenographer, typist, clerk, commercial technical work, desires evening position; best references; reasonable remuneration. R 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with 8 years' buying experience in wholesale grocery line, familiar with general office work, desires position with future. R 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position in purchasing dept. of large establishment; understands buying stationery and printing. R 312 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, (23,) good education, appearances, experience, wants position, office or business house; reasonable. R 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, office position, experienced; moderate salary; highest recommendation. A. Jacobson, 105 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, 30, ambitious, conscientious worker, desires position where future opportunities are more essential than initial salary; best references. Box 38, 1,515 8d Av.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position with firm where there is a future; willing to start at the bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,671 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, exceptional sales ability, seeks position where promotion is earned on his merits. J 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) wishes law office position; no experience; expect to study law. Solomon, 14 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, desires office position; knowledge stenography; employed at present. E. W., 8 Bradhurst Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, experienced correspondent, understands bookkeeping, costs, office routine. P 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) three years' office experience, seeks position with advancement. P 152 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

We have a vacancy for a bright, refined young woman who is qualified to act as advertising solicitor; strikingly attractive proposition; strictly commission basis. Apply from 10 to 11, Advertising Dept., American Jewish Chronicle, 1,032 Aeolian Hall.

BOOKKEEPER with thorough knowledge and sufficient experience to handle full set of books; prefer middle-aged woman. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. B 199 Times.

COOK and laundress for general work; good city references; call before 12, 251 West 97th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Young lady, rapid and accurate calculator, and who has had clerical and bookkeeping experience; state experience and salary desired. T 66 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED

STENOGRAPHERS.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD SALARIES AND PERMANENT

POSITIONS.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S

OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS OR WOMEN wanted for light assembling work, bandage wrapping, folding, &c. Address Box R 336 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; experienced women to supervise porters; maids; have general care linens in an institution; salary, room, and board. Apply by letter, giving telephone number. M. Craiger, Supt., 1,919 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, in French family, suburban home, woman for general housework; preferably one speaking French only; no laundry work. Z 298 Times Annex.

LADIES to canvass; salary and commission. John Coles, 325 West 30th St.

MILLINERS.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED

MILLINERS, MAKERS, IMPROVERS,

AND APPRENTICES WANTED.

JOSEPH,

632 5TH AV.

NURSES.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED YOUNG WOMEN DESIRING TO BECOME NURSES; ONE YEAR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION REQUIRED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES, LEBANON HOSPITAL, WESTCHESTER AND CAULDWELL AVS., BRONX.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for institution; pay $22 month. State age and experience, and address Box 120, Stanford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman, must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Address C. V. Driggs, Inc., 160 East 56th St. Do not call.

REPRESENTATIVES.—A new proposition for the enlightenment of mothers and the education in the fundamentals for children; long established house; capable, ambitious women who can qualify advanced rapidly; selected lists of mothers for interviews; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 16 East 40th St., New York. Murray Hill 6040.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; not new; we have been running this same ad. for months; salary. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES; $7 start; bakery experience. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMAN who can make good and stand prosperity and not afraid of work, to call on small merchants; splendid commission; no advances; must be good appearance. Call 11 o'clock Thursday, Friday, Ziegfeld Corporation, 9 East 40th St.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer who has held similar position with doctor or medical officer; salary $20-$25. Apply by letter only, Room 1,000, 25 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer wanted, residing in Bronx; desirable, permanent position right party. Address, stating in detail your experience in previous positions, age, salary, and references, Z 250 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Busy law office has good opening for experienced law stenographer capable of transcribing notes correctly, taking charge of files, &c.; state in own writing references, age, salary desired. R 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—An experienced stenographer and typist who has some knowledge of bookkeeping for general office work with Christian firm. Address, stating experience, age, salary, &c., Export Shipping, R 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight secretarial work for manufacturer; bright, accurate penman; state age, salary, and experience; Bronx resident; replies confidential. Address R 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted in commission house; must be neat and active; no objections to a beginner if accurate. Address, stating salary wanted and qualifications, Box 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—One who can converse in Jewish, with some experience; must be accurate; references. S. Rosenthal, 75 Canal St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of taking dictation in Spanish and French; good spelling; after ability is shown. W 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid typist; temporary work. Call 2 P. M. Earl Hall, Columbia University, Room Q.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced in law; permanent position. R 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Call W. D. Hannah Shoe Co., 157 Duane St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced in office work, and thoroughly capable of handling busy board; $10 to start, with opportunities for advancement. Call on Mr. Magill, General Paper Goods Mfg. Co., 253 36th St., Brooklyn.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DELIVERY DEPARTMENT, 6TH AV. EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE.

TYPIST.—Literary man requires services, mainly typewriting from copy; accuracy and good speed essential; Underwood machine; state terms daily and weekly. Reply, 118 West 124th St., Apartment 5.

TYPIST, experienced and rapid, good figurer, for order work; $9 to start; advancement if competent. Call on Mr. Magill, General Paper Goods Mfg. Co., 253 36th St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN.—Tall, slender, and stylish women, pose for photographic work. P 173 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, as assistant to a concert impressario. K 80 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER, take charge of office; $18.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, import house, $20. Interior decorator, $18; manufacturing, $12; engineers, $15 to $30.

STENOGRAPHER, transportation company, $18; construction, $18; machinery, $15; steamship, $15; department store, $9; patent law, $20; insurance, $15; advertising, $10.

GERMAN - ENGLISH stenographer, $25.

DIOTAPHONE OPERATOR, mercantile house, $20.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

30 Church St., City,

Call between 9 and 1.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY. East Side. Stenographers, $12-$20; office clerks, (English operator, high school graduate,) $15; typist, clerks, (beginners.) Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Fine Positions for Bright People.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS.

MANY ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS.

ALSO BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when you can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10

This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, competent senior for progressive firm of high standing; must be able to work with slight supervision and be good report writer; permanent proposition, with excellent prospects for right man. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience and salary required, to R 273 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Competent seniors, capable of supervising audits and investigations, wanted by prominent C. P. A. firm; good opportunity for permanent connection. Reply, stating age, experience, and references. O 398 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors, with some public accounting experience, by large C. P. A. firm; opportunity for experience and permanent connection for qualified men. Reply, stating age, qualifications, and references. O 398 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent junior; exceptional opportunity for permanent connection; state in complete detail age, experience, salary expected. R 344 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—A technical man wanted, mechanical, 25 to 28 years old, for advertising department of large manufacturing concern near New York; must have good command of English; send samples of any writing you have done; salary $100 month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; interview will be granted at a hotel in New York. Z 265 Times Annex.

AD. WRITER WANTED.—A leading technical paper needs a good copy man; one who can write forceful, selling copy; state age, salary desired, and experience. Address R 329 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—A man wanted, aged 25 to 28 years, to take charge of layout work of technical advertisements and bulletins for large manufacturing concern near New York; must have good experience; send samples of any work you have done; salary $100 per month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; interview will be granted at a hotel in New York. Z 266 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT TO FOREMAN.—Bright young man; experienced celluloid hair ornament line preferred; start $12 to $14; advancement. T 153 Times.

ASSISTANT STOCK CLERK.—Boy about 17, in large chandelier house; salary to start $7. Call J. B. McCoy, 120 West 30th.

BILL CLERK.—Young man to enter from call, make bills, and be generally useful in entry room; embroidery and cotton goods experience preferred; state salary. P 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR OFFICE MANAGER FOR THE RETAIL FURNITURE BUSINESS, ONE HAVING HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, FORMER POSITION, AND SALARY EXPECTED; STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. W 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good penman with knowledge of typewriting; 20 to 21 years of age; state experience, nationality and religion. R 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, work afternoons and evenings; must have at least experience or more; good prospect; moderate salary, with advancement. T 145 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large manufacturing company desires services of young man as stock ledger clerk, capable of handling large volume of work. T 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with Stock Exchange methods; state experience and salary. G 395 Amsterdam Av.

BOYS for office work; must be 16; permanent position; $6 to start; fine opportunities for advancement. Call 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SALARY TO START $6 WEEK. EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. P 306 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted by corporation; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and giving references, R 322 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of Brooklyn factory; good opportunity for one who is intelligent; state experience, age, nationality, and wages wanted. P 245 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years of age, to learn the advertising business. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock on Thursday. Doremus & Co., Advertising Agents, 44 Broad St.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted to enter stock brokerage business at the bottom; high school graduate preferred. R 331 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, as messenger and to be generally useful in shipping room; $8; must be well recommended. G. A. Henckel & Co., 109 West 26th St.

Boy wanted in law office to run errands, attend switchboard; salary to start, $5; state references. R 343 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to learn advertising business; good chance for advancement. Apply Hoyt, 116 West 32d.

BOY wanted, for office, 17 years of age; good chance for advancement. Office 304, 17 West 42d St.

BOY, (16,) for office; neat; public school graduate; must reside with parents; also furnish best references. P 155 Times.

BOY, bright, 15-17, for buying department of large establishment; good chance for advancement. Future, 232 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—For hotel supply house; hours 5 to 5, $15 to start, with advancement; one accustomed to above hours preferred. Box 6, Station C, New York.

CHEMIST wanted, to take charge of pharmaceutical laboratory of wholesale drug house; must be aggressive, thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and competent to originate and manufacture new preparations; state experience and references. Z 303 Times Annex.

CLERK with knowledge of typewriting; salary $8 to $10; give full particulars. P 135 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, teach biology, algebra, geometry evenings; preparatory school; state lowest salary. N. O., 2,900 3d Av.

COPY WRITER wanted for vaudeville circuit; experience in theatrical line not essential; must have initiative and not be afraid of hard work. Address, stating salary expected, experience, &c., T 155 Times.

COUPON AND SHIPPING CLERK FOR FURNITURE AND DECORATING CONCERN; EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY; MUST REPLY; MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES, GOOD PENMAN, AND HAVE SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. D. S. HESS & SON, 40TH ST. AND 4TH AV.

CUTTER AND DESIGNER ON MEN'S NAINSOOK UNION SUITS AND ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. R 324 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIE FORGING EXPERT.

Man with experience in heavy die forging work, drawing, forming and piercing steel blocks weighing up to 100 pounds; one thoroughly familiar with drop forging preferred, but this is not the essential point. Big proposition for capable man; state age, places previously employed, and full details regarding experience. R 305 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, mechanical men, for general layout of smelters, crushing plants, and mill buildings; also structural steel and reinforced concrete designers; for in large construction work in New York City. Write, giving full details, training and experience, and state salary wanted. Z 296 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen with experience in the design of transformers. Address Manufacturing Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITOR.—For snappy, progressive trade weekly; we want an ambitious, energetic, practical working editor; must understand make-up; give full references, present connections, and salary expected; clock watchers and part time men keep off. Address Ginger, P 167 Times.

EXPORT MAN, competent, required; experience in purchasing for export and office routine essential; state age, race, nationality, experience, salary, and if employed. A 336 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted.—Experienced man for foreman of electricians in large industrial plant; must be thoroughly competent and able to repair A. C. and D. C. motors and do general work on light and power circuits; give experience, reference, and wages expected. Z 232 Times Annex.

FOREMAN ARMATURE WINDER for South America; must speak Spanish, have experience on heavy motors, be capable of handling gangs of eight or ten Spanish-American mechanics. Write, giving qualifications and experience in detail. Z 295 Times Annex.

FURNITURE SALESMEN.

Only those with experience in high-grade shops need apply; wanted at Wanamaker's, 4th floor, Apply employment office, basement, old building.

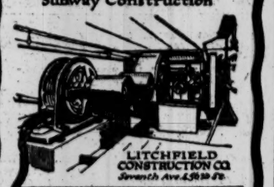
GLASSBLOWERS.—Several skilled glassblowers are wanted for really permanent positions in a modern factory close to New York; references will be required; only men with experience in blowing chemical apparatus need apply; attractive proposition for good workmen. Z 301 Times Annex.

MAN, experienced, newspaper or advertising man, seeking connection with definite future; must be in position to finance self few weeks; give experience and ambition in detail. T 150 Times.

MECHANICAL ESTIMATOR.

The largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the world has openings for three young men in the capacity of estimator of labor and material cost, and experience at piece work rate setting in large machine shop, on wide variety of very accurate work. Must have technical training and wide experience in a practical way as machinist. Etc. State age, places employed, and full details regarding nature of work engaged on. R 304

UNITED SERVICE
Like the Genie of Aladdin
RESPONDS TO THE COMMANDING TOUCH—
SUPPLYING ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER for Subway Construction



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GIRL ROBBED IN CATHEDRAL.

Assailants Caught After Chase and Purse Recovered.

Two young men threw themselves upon Miss Katherine McGrath, 18 years old, of 1,144 St. Lawrence Avenue, the Bronx, in a vestibule of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon. One throttled her, while the other tore her purse from her hand. She scrambled from the floor, where they had thrown her, and sprang after them as they ran down the outer steps into Fifth Avenue. Several persons joined in the chase. A patrolman seized Edward Malbertson, 20, of 338 East Twenty-third Street, just outside, and another caught Charles S. Ward, 20, of San Francisco, as he was running away. The police say Miss McGrath identified both and that they found her purse on Malbertson. The two were held on charges of assault and robbery. Miss McGrath was entering the church for prayer.

When arraigned in Yorkville Court Malbertson confessed that on his statement that he was 18 years old he was committed to the Children's Society a few weeks ago on a charge of robbing the home of Dr. E. A. Albright at 267 West Sixty-ninth Street and that he escaped from the custody of the society.

$693 Gown Suit Against Mrs. Davis.

The Elizabeth Sullivan Company brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $693 alleged to be due on a bill for gowns delivered to Mrs. Elizabeth Genevieve McCoy Davis, widow of Richard Harding Davis, and known on the stage as Bessie McCoy.

Sues Woman for $350,000.

Jay G. Wilbraham brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court for $350,000 against Mrs. Jennie Stafford Murphey, lessee of the Hotel Imperial, because of her alleged failure to keep an agreement made last November to transfer to him for $200,000 the lease of the hotel, which had three and a half years to run.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tiffany diamond brooch, Jan. 24, between 11 and 12 A. M., going from 192d St. and University Av., on University Av. car to the downtown station of subway at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Av.; finder will be liberally rewarded. J. P. Ryan, 2,593 Grand Av. Telephone 2233 Fordham.

LOST—Jan. 24, one lady's navy blue silk bag, containing lady's watch, Elgin, initials F. M. C., between Parkville and New York, via Culver "L" and 4th Av. subway. Reward for same. R. E. Stevens. Phone 3570 Hunter's Point.

LOST—Two fresh-water pearls, pendant earring, with diamond in centre, platinum setting, between 6th and 7th Avs., on 57th St. Liberal reward. Apply at Gt. Northern Hotel office, 118 West 57th St.

LOST.—Diamond butterfly pin, Jan. 1, 1917, at Au Caprice Restaurant, Broadway and 61st St.; reward $400 for return of pin or $100 for pawn ticket; no questions asked. H. Mandell, Room 230, 1,834 Broadway.

LOST.—Central Trust Co. stock certificate No C1,455 for ten shares, standing in the name of John H. Polk; transfer of same has been stopped; application for new certificate made.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin, between 25th and 37th Sts., 5th Av.; liberal reward. Joe Rothenberg, 11 West 25th St. Apply between 4 and 6 P. M.

LOST—Large diamond surrounded by rubies, between the Plaza Hotel and West 72d Av. and 86th St., suitable reward. A. J. Mack, 70 5th Av.

LOST—Sealskin coat in Audubon Theatre, 166th St. and Broadway; liberal reward offered, no questions asked. D. Fisher, 153 Audubon Av.

LOST—Round Hudson seal muff in Broadway car, between 110th and 81st St. and Broadway. Reward for return to R. A. Goldstein, 180 West 95th St.

LOST—Bellevue Hospital, fur-lined overcoat; $50 reward; no questions asked. Dr. F. B. Mears, 400 West End Av.

LOST—Jan. 21, Howard watch, initials C. U.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Apartment 35, 745 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Between Stern's and Little Theatre, small black and pearl brooch; gold edge; reward. Telephone Flatbush 1281 J.

LOST.—Blue scarab brooch, one large and three small, set in silver; reward. Thompson, 615 West 43d St.

LOST—Gold fountain pen with engraved initials C. E. N.; liberal reward for return to 45 East 29th St.

LOST—A 1¾ diamond from a ring, between 42d St. subway station and Grant City, S. I.; reward. T. P. 70 Times Downtown.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Platinum barpin, set with 12 diamonds, Jan. 22, between 2 and 2:30 P. M., in ditty room, Women's gown department, third floor, Franklin Simon & Co. Superintendent's office.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Friday afternoon, heavy flexible English gold bracelet. Barber, 1,070 Anderson Av.

LIBERAL REWARD—Wednesday, gold bag, Broadway, 100th-103d. McKeever, 251 W. 61st.

REWARD—Broadway, Pine, and Maiden Lane, lady's brown pocketbook, keys, money, cards, &c. Hodgins, 100 Broadway, Room 1,207.

REWARD.—Handbag, containing watch, money, eyeglasses, keys; Amsterdam Av., (130th.) T 131 Times.

REWARD.—Wall to 42d, Jan. 18, heart-shaped sapphire scarf pin with small diamonds. Thomas, 400 Park Av.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of one large pearl earring lost on train leaving Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Wednesday, 17, or at Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$5 REWARD, return to Lotos Club, 57th St., loose-leaf memo. book, red leather, with initials M. M.; lost between Savoy Hotel and Lotos Club.

Found.

FOUND—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, amethyst pendant. Apply to T. A. H. Beattie, 61 B'way.

FOUND—In Belasco Theatre, brown bag. Call 50 West 50th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dog, Tuesday, 8 P. M., Washington Square; reddish brown collie; resembles collie; wore muzzle; no collar; reward. 24 East 10th St.

LOST—Pure white Spitz, no collar, early Tuesday evening; liberal reward. 342 West 89th St., Columbus 4004.

STOLEN from 170 Prospect St., East Orange, airdale, (male,) about year old; answers name Jerry; reward; all parties warned against purchasing. William Wheatley.

REWARD.—Pure white spitz dog, no collar. Flower, 414 Central Park West.

$50 REWARD.—German shepherd bitch; light wolf gray in color; answers name Alma; was taken to residence 607 Cleveland, 339 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J. Phone 3461 Orange; also Dumont 60M.

RIDE-A-WEE HOME, 410 East 38th.—Dogs, cats for good homes; pet animal cemetery.

MRS. BYRNE FASTS IN WORKHOUSE CELL

But Commissioner Lewis Promises She'll Eat When It Becomes Necessary.

SHE SPURNS A BATH, TOO

Committee of 100 Urges Prisoner to Take Up Feeding Again for the Cause's Sake.

A neat little woman doctor adjusted a stethoscope over the heart of Mrs. Ethel Byrne in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon, listened intently for a few moments, and then looked up and said, "She's all right, yet." And just so long as the birth control advocate, who won't eat or drink because she got thirty days she thought she oughtn't to get, is "all right, yet," she will be allowed to "hunger strike" to her heart's content. But should the stethoscope show her heart to be missing a beat or two she will be forced to eat and drink. At least that's what Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, and the doctors in the Island say. As for Mrs. Byrne, she says she is going to be a martyr if some one doesn't let her out.

While Mrs. Byrne—a determined Irishwoman she is—was swearing to continue to "starve," steps were taken to invoke the action of President Wilson, the Congress, Governor Whitman, the Legislature, the Federal and the State courts to let her out. But the same women, who planned the campaign for her relief and called a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall for Jan. 20, also voted at a meeting at the home of Mrs. William Leon Graves, at 471 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon to recommend to Mrs. Byrne that she forget about her hunger strike. "You are too valuable to lose," was the way the message was worded.

All together, Mrs. Byrne had quite a day of it. It had been reported that she would be taken from the Tombs, where she spent the night after Judge Hand on Tuesday had dismissed a writ of habeas corpus, to Blackwell's Island at 10 o'clock. She was awakened at 8 o'clock and sat in an anteroom through which drifted the aroma of ham and eggs. But she didn't ask for anything to eat. A half hour later the wagon was ready, and, with several other prisoners, she started back to the Island. A few moments after she had left the Tombs a woman rushed up and asked to see her. It was Mrs. Margaret Sanger, her sister, who also faces charges of illegally disseminating birth-control knowledge in their Brooklyn clinic. Mrs. Sanger hurried to the ferry dock, but was not allowed to see her sister.

Mrs. Byrne was admitted to the workhouse and put in cell 139, next to the hospital ward. She refused an offer of food and drink in a scornful way, witnesses said. Then she was asked if she wished a bath, but replied that that part of her strike was still in effect. Then the doctors requested that a woman physician be allowed to examine her to see what her forty-eight-hour hunger strike had done to her physically. It was not until the afternoon that she consented to allow a woman doctor to listen to her heart beats.

Would Not Touch Water.

Frequent temptations to take a drink of water were placed in her way, but she did not avail herself of them. She was told that any time she wanted anything to eat or drink she could have it, but, according to reliable reports last night, she was continuing her fourfold strike—not to eat, drink, bathe, or work. One of the doctors of the workhouse said last night:

"The examination of her heart action showed that Mrs. Byrne was in fairly normal condition this afternoon. There is no doubt that she can do without food for a considerable time, but she cannot do without water for so long. There are cases on record where persons have gone without water for twenty days, but they are considered curiosities. It is probable that Mrs. Byrne can do without water for another forty-eight hours or maybe a day longer. Then she will fail."

In reply to a question, this doctor said that any forcible feeding of Mrs. Byrne would be done in the hospital and through the mouth. Mrs. Byrne's last meal, on Monday, the doctor added, appeared to have been a very good one.

Commissioner Lewis refused yesterday to allow newspaper men to go to the Island to see Mrs. Byrne. He intimated he didn't have much patience with what he regarded as an effort to get advertising for "her cause" and he wasn't going to help any such campaign along by issuing bulletins on the progress of her strike.

The Women's Committee of One Hundred held a meeting at Mrs. Graves's home that lasted two hours. A message from Mrs. Byrne, brought through her lawyer, was repeated, in which she was quoted as saying:

"I have eaten nothing since I went on strike Monday and I will eat nothing until I am released. It does not make much difference whether I starve or not, so long as my plight calls attention to the archaic laws which would prevent our telling the truth about the facts of life. The fight is to go on."

Various members of the committee expressed sympathy with Mrs. Byrne and her cause. "No amount of votes women ever get will do as much as the solution of this age-old problem," said Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot. After a discussion it was decided that a telegram be sent at once to Governor Whitman asking for a conference this week.

Plea by Mrs. Sanger.

Mrs. Sanger was present and made an ardent plea for the support of "the cause." She herself, she said, expects to be sentenced next Monday when she comes up for trial, but she declared she didn't mind a little thing like that so long as the fight went on. Then the officers of the committee shooed all the reporters out and went into executive session, at the end of which it was announced that a resolution had been adopted that a message should be sent to Mrs. Byrne telling her the committee was with her in spirit, but that her hunger strike was wrong, because if she starved herself to death the cause would be that much poorer.

J. J. Goldstein, Mrs. Byrne's lawyer, told reporters that Mrs. Byrne had given birth control knowledge to two women who were with her on their way to Blackwell's Island, and that she had also imparted "knowledge" to women in the workhouse, and had said that her acquaintance with the inmates had made her more sure than ever that birth control was needed. An official of the workhouse said that Mrs. Sanger has shown a disposition to impart her knowledge to whoever would listen, but that most of her Blackwell's Island audiences had been composed of nurses.

Mr. Goldstein will go before Supreme Court Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn this morning and ask for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the conviction of Mrs. Cropsey. The members of the Committee of One Hundred had not heard at their meeting of the introduction by Assemblyman Shiplacoff of Brownsville yesterday of a bill to permit the dissemination of birth control knowledge. Mr. Shiplacoff said his bill was sponsored by the National Birth Control League, several members of which are members of the Committee of One Hundred.

Justices Garvin, O'Keefe, and Herrman of the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, and the assistant attorneys who conducted the case in which Mrs. Ethel Byrne was convicted for circulating birth control literature, have been invited by Mrs. Augusta B. Hope of 27 West Eighty-second street to be her guests at the birth control meeting on Monday at Carnegie Hall. Other box holders for the evening are Miss Irene Bigelow, cousin of Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Mrs. Elsworth Ford, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia, Mrs. John R. Hall of Scarsdale, and Mrs. Lewis A. Delafield. Mrs. Amos Pinchot has three boxes for her friends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Abraham L. Shiplacoff, Socialist member from Kings, today introduced the first Birth Control bill. His bill was drafted with the aid of the National Birth Control League. It would permit the dissemination of printed articles describing means of birth control.

BAY STATE SOFTENS POMEROY'S PUNISHMENT

Removes Famous Prisoner After 40 Years From Solitary Confinement to Ordinary Cell.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Jesse Pomeroy, who has been for forty-one years in solitary confinement in the State prison at Charlestown, hereafter will have equal privileges with other prisoners by order of the executive council. Convicted of murder at 15, Pomeroy two years later was locked in a cell lighted from a window in the ceiling so that he might not gaze on his fellow men. He took exercise apart from other prisoners and was barred as far as possible from human companionship. Such a record of punishment is rare in the prison annals of this country.

Now, at the age of 57 years, Pomeroy will move into a cell where he can see passersby, will be permitted to exercise with other prisoners, sit with them at the church services and at the prison entertainments, and will have such light work in the prison shops as his somewhat enfeebled health will permit. Governor McCall announced tonight that he approved the commutation.

Pomeroy was convicted of the murder of two children, following a series of degenerate acts which had terrorized the South Boston and Dorchester districts of this city. He was sentenced to be hanged, but because of his youth the sentence was commuted to solitary imprisonment for life. On Sept. 7, 1876, he was placed in his solitary cell at the Charles Street Jail.

YORKVILLE ARCADIA PLAN OF MRS. ASTOR

She Wants Fifth and First Avenues to Mingle in Neighborly Spirit.

STARTS WITH A LUNCHEON

And District Folk of High and Low Degree Discuss Uplift and Americanization of the Alien.

Mrs. Vincent Astor set in motion yesterday a practical experiment to Americanize the Yorkville section of the city by inviting about seventy residents of that district to luncheon at her residence, 840 Fifth Avenue. The guests included representatives of the social and civic centres of Yorkville and many of Mrs. Astor's neighbors on Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Astor believes, as she said yesterday, that the city is in need of a neighborhood spirit which will bring Fifth Avenue and First Avenue together so that the residents may become acquainted with the homes and needs of each other in a neighborly and friendly way, and not as charity workers.

In explaining the new civic experiment Mrs. Astor said:

"I called together some of the residents of the Yorkville district, which extends from Fifty-ninth Street to Eighty-sixth Street, and from Fifth Avenue to the East River, to see what we could do to make our neighborhood a wholly American one.

"We are interested in this not as a charity or a philanthropy, nor as social welfare. We want to get all the people of this neighborhood together in a spirit of good citizenship. In the Yorkville section we are a pretty good example of a mixed neighborhood. We want to find out right here what Americanism will have to mean in every-day life if the ideals most of us agree upon are to become practical realities. A program of Americanization that will work for Yorkville will probably work for a good many other places.

"We need a neighborhood spirit in this great city. First Avenue can be just as much inspiration and help to Fifth Avenue as Madison Avenue can be to Second Avenue. We shall never, in my judgment, become an Americanized nation until we can bring up our ranks and make them as strong as their leaders, and until the message of Americanization is taken to the least of our neighbors—the aliens

"We shall begin on our little neighborhood Americanization Association with the weakest spots first. We make this neighborhood the best in literacy, citizenship, and the use of the English language, by carrying on a campaign against illiteracy and for naturalization and the learning of English. We need a greater use of the school as a social centre and playground where we can all meet.

"At our luncheon we had those present who are already working in this neighborhood, together with those who are interested in neighborhood work, and we discussed how we may best go about this practically, all working together. I hope soon to have some of the real estate owners, of whom there is an excellent association in this neighborhood, to dinner, with some other neighborhood residents, to see what we can do for the neighborhood as property owners. I hope this will be followed by other conferences at homes of other members of our association, and that it will be a further means of our getting acquainted with each other."

Among the speakers at the luncheon, who pledged the active support of their organizations to the movement started, were Dr. Richard Kovack, Miss M. de G. Trenholm, headworker of the East Side House; Miss Rose Summerfield of the Clara de Hirsch Home, Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, and Miss Frances A. Kellor of the National Americanization Committee.

Other guests included Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Miss M. L. Daniels, Miss Nassauer, Superintendent of the Beth-El Sisterhood; Paul E. Taylor, and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

BRITISH SEARCH AMERICAN.

Californian on the Ryndam Suspected of Being a German Spy.

Hayward Reed, a fruit grower, of Sacramento, who arrived yesterday from Germany via Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam, felt aggrieved at the action of the British officials at Falmouth in taking him off the liner under suspicion that he might be a German spy.

"I left New York on Nov. 22," said Mr. Reed, "on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam, on my way to Berlin to see my brother-in-law, Professor Ludwig Neumater of the University of California, a naturalized citizen, who was studying there. At Falmouth I told the English officers my mission to Germany and that I expected my brother-in-law to return with me, and I was allowed to proceed.

"When I returned to Falmouth on the Ryndam without my relative, who could not get away for another three months, the officials were suspicious and said that I must take off my clothing for examination. I had some newspaper in my shoes to keep my feet warm, and this was regarded as a strong clue by the detectives who conducted the search.

"As they could not find anything upon me or in my baggage of a suspicious nature, I had to dress and go with the officers to the headquarters ashore in Falmouth, and my papers, money, &c., were taken from me. After I had been questioned and detained three hours I was allowed to return to the Ryndam and my property was restored to me.

"Next morning another lot of officers came on board and questioned me, but they did not search me again. I heard later that I had been mistaken for a man named Rutherford they were on the lookout for coming from Germany."

CLAIM DELEHANTY VICTORY.

Recount of Votes for General Sessions Will Be Asked For.

The examination of the 270,000 ballots for General Sessions Judge cast at the last election, which has been conducted for the last twenty-four days under the supervision of the Board of Elections, ended yesterday with claims of victory for James A. Delehanty, the Republican nominee. Judge John F. McIntyre, the Democratic candidate, who on the face of the returns last November received 816 plurality, was sworn in to office on Jan. 1.

In the tally sheet for the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-third Assembly District the canvassers found 134 ballots credited to Judge McIntyre which should have gone to Mr. Delehanty. It was learned that there are at least 20,000 disputed ballots, void because of erasures, hair lines, markings, use of ink or indelible pencil, and other violations of the election law. A. G. Carmiencke, counsel for Mr. Delehanty, said:

"At the beginning of this examination we believed that Mr. Delehanty was elected, and the belief now has become a certainty. We shall apply to the Attorney General within the next two weeks for permission to institute quo warranto proceedings for a recount."

Senator J. A. Foley, counsel for Judge McIntyre, said: "Mr. Delehanty has probably reduced Judge McIntyre's plurality by about 300, but it will still leave the Judge elected by a safe majority."

SWANN'S ANSWER READY.

District Attorney's Defense to Delehanty Charges to be Filed Today.

District Attorney Swann's answer to the charges of misconduct in office made by Judge James A. Delehanty will be filed in Albany this morning, probably a day in advance of the time fixed by Governor Whitman. In a statement issued yesterday through his Secretary, Horace W. Foster, Mr. Swann indicated his readiness to appear at the Capitol personally on any day that the Governor might indicate.

The District Attorney was closeted all day with Alfred E. Talley, a member of Tammany Hall's Law Committee, putting the finishing touches on his reply. While the details of the answer could not be learned, it was said that Mr. Swann would offer documentary proofs in answer to each point in the charges made against him. The differences between Mr. Swann and ex-Judge Delehanty arose out of the prosecutor's application to have the bail bonds dismissed in labor cases awaiting action in his office.

The Time to Buy Real Estate

Present conditions afford unusual opportunities for acquiring actual bargains in Real Estate. We should like to submit some examples.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

NEW SEMINARY BUILDING.

Unnamed Donor Gives $750,000 Philosophy Hall to Dunwoodie.

Bids have been asked for a hall of philosophy to be erected on the grounds of St. Joseph's Catholic Seminary at Dunwoodie. The new building will be more than 200 feet in length and five stories high. The architecture will be a combination of renaissance, Italian, and Gothic. The interior will be the last word in modern equipment. It is estimated that the cost will be about $750,000, which, it is reported, will be met through the gift of a person whose name has not yet been revealed. The work will be done under the direct supervision of Cardinal Farley, under whom, as archbishop, the final payment on the present seminary building was made.

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Suits and Overcoats To-Order-Only, $20 to $25

Why buy ready-made clothing made months ago, when for even less than ready-to-wear "sacrifice sale" prices, you can have a suit or overcoat made for you from 1917 models, styled exactly to your liking and cut from just the materials you select?

Hundreds of fabrics have been reduced, many of which sold for from $40 to $50 in mid-season. Take advantage of it now.

1917 Spring and Summer Suitings are now ready.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS
Become Self-Supporting in a Month
During the past year over six hundred young women have enjoyed that experience through a course of instruction at
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING
Singer Building, New York
CALL OR WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced!

EFFICIENT SERVICE
FOR OUT-OF-TOWN MERCHANTS.
It is not always possible to come to New York to visit wholesalers. Merchants requiring goods should describe their needs in a prepaid day lettergram addressed to The New York Times. The next morning an advertisement will appear on the Business Page. Cost, 50c a line of six words. Replies may be sent to the merchant direct or to a box number in care of The Times.—Advt.

An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Women and children form a large proportion of the passengers of the Pullman Company. The safety of the cars, due to their unusually sturdy construction; the sanitary condition in which they are maintained; the numerous conveniences which their equipment affords, and the courtesy of the Pullman employes are all factors contributing to the increased comfort and enjoyment of railroad travel.

In the Pullman car only a limited number of passengers are accommodated; there is no crowding. Operating over practically every railroad in the country, it is rarely necessary for the passengers to change cars from departure to destination. Both of these conditions contribute to the safety and comfort of unescorted women and children.

For fifty years the Pullman Company has directed its efforts to the determination of the needs of the traveling public, and the development of a service to meet these requirements. That twenty-nine per cent of Pullman conductors and twenty-five per cent of Pullman porters have been in the continuous service of the Company for over ten years indicates the high personnel of the employes by whom the service is rendered.

MAN-A-CEA WATER
aids good digestion
Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

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Oxidized Silver Brooch

Mrs. E. R. Swasey of Southampton, Mass., writes:

"You will be pleased to hear that the brooch advertised in The New York Times for three insertions was returned to me this morning. Moral: Always advertise in The Times."

The Lost and Found column of The New York Times appears daily on the last page.

Advertising rate: 50c a line, one time; 45c a line, three times a week; 35c a line, seven consecutive insertions.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

The New York City
Telephone Directory
Goes to Press
Thursday, February 1, 1917

ALL new listings and changes or additions in present listings, must be arranged for on or before February 1st in order to appear in this new issue.

ANY of our business offices listed below will be glad to give you full information about telephone service for your home or place of business. Just telephone, write or call—

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15 Dey St.	Cortlandt	12000	223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	12014
130 Orchard St.	Orchard	12090	1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	12014
430 Broadway at Howard St.	Spring	12090	**JAMAICA**		
23 E. 26th St.	Mad. Sq.	12090	8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000
1454 Broadway at 42nd St.	Bryant	12090	**FLUSHING**		
72 E. 42d St.	Murray Hill	12090	70 Main St.	Flushing	12014
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza	12090	**RICHMOND HILL**		
2087 Broadway at 72nd St.	Riverside	12090	634 Napier Ave.	Richmond Hill	12014
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	12090	**LONG ISLAND CITY**		
373 E. 149th St.	Melrose	12090	Bridge Plaza North	Astoria	12014
453 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont	12090	**FAR ROCKAWAY**		
3106 Hoe Ave.	Intervale	12090	Birdsall & Cent'l Ave.	Far Rock'w'y	12014
BROOKLYN			**TOMPKINSVILLE**		
81 Willoughby St.	Main	12000	444 Tompkins Ave.	Tompkinsville	12064
325 Ninth St.	South	12014	**PORT RICHMOND**		
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford	12014	70 Richmond Ave.	West Brighton	12064
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